THE
Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,256—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 11th Feb.	DELTA	8053	......	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th „	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers have WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY except the "DELTA" sailing on the 11th February which Vessel will be fitted on arrival in London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.
AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6973	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4337	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	„ 15
C. City of York	7705	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	„ 12
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	......	Nov. 2
C. A. Steamer	...	......	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	......	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	......	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	......	„ 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	13th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	16th Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri.	17th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 13th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
10th February, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga ...	3905	M. Dabcevich......	16th Feby. 1911
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.........	1st April „
Praga ...	3905	M. Dabcevich......	16th „ „
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon ...	6350	E. Tarabochia ...	29th March.
Vorwaerts.	5990	R. Dannecker ...	27th April.
Austria ...	7588	J. Raicich.........	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich......	27th June.
Ferdinand..	6048	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice...... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back .... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London.......... „ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back...... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back.......... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ... .. Rs 451
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back .... „ 675
Saloon Class to London .... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ...... „ 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,583	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point;
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—
GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel
AND
KEROSINE OILS.

MONGINI BROTHERS
THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

His Majesty King GEORGE V.

Has Graciously Granted a Royal Warrant of Appointment to The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd.

Dunlops
First in 1888
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 per cent. Reduction on Dunlop Motor Car Covers Plain and Grooved.
5 „ „ „ „ „ Steel Studded.
15 „ „ „ „ Tubes.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES
WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.
OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR,

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
The "ANTI-MALARIA" FEVER MIXTURE. Sure Cure Guaranteed.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON, 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they will despatch a Personally Conducted Party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses):—

1st class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,500

2nd class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo., with Text Illustrations and Two Coloured Plates. COLEOPTERA—LAMELLICORNIA. Part I. (Cotoniinæ and Dynastinæ). 10s. RHYNCHOTA. Vol. V. 10s.

London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spink and Co., Bombay: Thacker and Co., Limited. Berlin: Friedlander und Sohn, Carlstrasse 11.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARM of the RAJPIPLA STATE, for a period of five years, commencing from the 1st of August, 1911.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000. If the Deposit consists of Government Promissory Notes they should be duly endorsed in favour of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Rajpipla. The Tenders should reach His Highness, not later than 10 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of March, 1911.

The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with His Highness who will have the right to accept with or without, modifications, or to reject, any Tender, without giving reasons for doing so, or to dispose of the Farm in any other manner His Highness may deem expedient.

The person whose Tender is accepted shall, within one week after the communication of the acceptance to him, deposit with the Durbar, (in cash, or in Government Securities duly endorsed in favour of His Highness) a sum which, added to the Deposit of Rs. 1,000 made with the Tender, will be equal to 15 per cent of the total annual revenue offered by the Tenderer for the several items constituting the Farm and shall execute an agreement binding himself to the condition of the licenses to be issued to him in regard to the said items. Failure to do this will involve the forfeiture of the deposit made with the Tender, the cancellation of the acceptance of the Tender, and the disposal of the Farm in such manner as may appear expedient to His Highness.

Information in regard to the conditions of the Contract, the several items constituting the Farm, sale, during the first four years of the Farm now current prices realized, rates of duty and of selling prices, and other matters, will be furnished on application to the Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 6th February, 1911.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1911, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP BRASS SCRAP, METAL WHITE SCRAP IN INGOTS, ZINC SCRAP IN INGOTS AND LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1911, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to that Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 27th January, 1911.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY

AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.

GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET
JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
WE PRESENT
THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA.

NAPOLEON

BONAPARTE
[Shewing in a most realistic Manner.

THE
LIFE AND BATTLES
OF THIS
GREAT FRENCH HERO.

PART 1.

(Napoleon) at the siege of Toulon 1793.
" " Arcole 1796.
Egyptian Campaign-Pyramids, July 1798-99.
Bonaparte, First Consul, 1799.
Passage of the great St. Bernard 1799.
Bonaparte in Private Life 1800.
Fete at the Summer Palace Malmaison.
Crowned Emperor, Notre Dame.
Austerlitz 1805.
Ratisbon 1809.

PART 2.

The Fall of the Eagle 1812.
Fire of Moscow 1812.
Napoleon obliged to abdicate by the Senate.
His withdrawal to Elba 1814.
His vision.
His death at St. Helena.

THE GRANDEST SERIES OF
MILITARY TABLEAUX
ever seen in Bombay.
Also many other Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, 12th February,
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
7 to 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD and two SILVER WATCHES given away.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL BALL will be held at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 17th February, at 9-30 P.M. Tickets to admit one Lady and one Gentleman, Rs. 10 each, and Extra Ladies, Tickets Rs. 3 each, can be obtained at the various Police Stations and from the Undersigned.

J. CARTER,
Ag. Hon. Secretary,
City Police Club,
Bazargate Police Station, Fort.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a.m.
LADIES only " 9½ to 10 a.m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.
BAND: THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

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Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

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ENORMOUS REDUCTION
AT
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FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay
BY
LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A NEWS PROOF-READER. Only competent men need apply for the post to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette".

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MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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Old IMPERIAL JARS, FAMILLE ROSE GOLD DECORATED PLATES, large BOWLS, BASINS, JUGS; blue and white JARS, including a very rare and precious CRACKLED VASE with Blue Figure decoration, a pair of IMPERIAL YELLOW ENAMELLED LARGE JARS, ornamented with panels, a pair of TEA-POYS inlaid with mother-of-pearl and set with marble top, and several other old China pieces

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SALE TO COMMENCE AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
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SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, 21 MEDOWS STREET, Fort.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen.	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... "	16,600,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Paid up Capital.............................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	15,000,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL..	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..	£1,600,000
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Subscribed Capital..............	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

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UNDERSIGNED will AUCTION on 6th March, 1911, and following days, at the R. M. By Store Yard, Ajmere. A large quantity of Railway Materials Comprising Rails of Sorts, Girders, Sleepers, Iron of Sorts, Teakwood, and a lot of other Stores.

For particulars apply to

AUGUSTUS ELLIS,
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WANTED, FULLY TRAINED NURSE, as Home Sister. Must understand Housekeeping, the management of servants and the keeping of Accounts. Knowledge of Hindustani necessary. Salary Rs. 70 per month rising to Rs. 100, with board, lodging, Uniform, &c.

Apply with copies of testimonials to LADY SUPT., St. George's Hospital, before February 20th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES consisting of chawls, bungalows and houses at Dadar Road near the Elphinstone Road, Tram Terminus.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 194 of 1910.
Hajiani Asiazai vs. Hanifabai.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order made by the High Court on the 6th day of October, 1910, in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1911, and other following successive days, till all the properties are sold, sell by Public Auction on the premises the remaining undermentioned immovable properties at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The properties will be first put up in one lot and if not sold in separate lots.

Lot No.	Municipal No.		Square Yards.	
A	25	A. A.	111	Two-storeyed house.
B	25	A.	220	" " "
C	25	F.	218	Two-storeyed chawl.
E	25	L.	581	Two lined chawl
F & G	25	J.	931	Chawl without storey.
H	25	K.	613	One bungalow, with one storey and compound.
I	25	L. A.	215	One-storeyed house
J	25	M,	262	Two-storeyed house
K	25	N.	68	Chawl
L	25		197	One big chawl
N	25	I	74	One-storeyed house
O	25	J J	203	Two stables and two blocks

All the above pieces of land are freehold ground admeasuring about 4,000 square yards.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office 29 Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1911, at the Auctioneers Office, No. 21, Meadow Street, Fort, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Malabar Hill Harkeness Road, known as Mr. Bailey's bungalow and now occupied by Honorable Hawks.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 370 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immovable property on the premises on the undermentioned day and at the undermentioned time, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,590 Square Yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid, and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the Estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being Lot No. II, on the south partly by the property of Moolji Haridas and partly by property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New

A A
No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21, — —New Survey Nos.
22, 24, I
7189, 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of Honorable Mr. E. T. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situate at Dadar Road and Old Memonwada, out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Hiralal Maneckial the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Miya, Hasan Miya the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of October, 1909, SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the undermentioned days and at undermentioned times viz:—

Lot No. I.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that Batty field piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 490 Square Yards situate, lying and being at Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue No 592 and New Servey No. 532 and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the East by the land of Luxmon Hurcooji on or towards the West by the Dadar Road on or towards the South by the land of Laxmon Hercooji and on or towards the North by the land of Thucker Jiwandas Moolji.

Lot No. II.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 166 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Memonwada outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 260 and New No. 1838; Old Survey No. 2716 and New Survey No. 1309. And assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 131 and then under No. 124 and now under B Ward No. 600 and Street Nos. 291-295 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by sweeper's passage; on or towards the West by a Public Road called Memonwada Road on or towards the North by the house of Memon Monidi Cassam Vanjari and now of Haji Abdulla Abukhan; and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Attorneys, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1911.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred dog-cart, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred dog-cart, in good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 very good looking, strong and upstanding bay Australian mare, in excellent condition, fairly young and has at least 10 years work in her has been used in saddle, but the present owner has had no occasion to try her in harness, is parted with, as the owner has no further use for her.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Banaji Framji Munshi alias B. Framji and Co.

1 rubber-tyred mail coach with a bay Waler horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHANJI DOONGARIA STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Trustee of an Indenture of Trust, dated the 25th April, 1910, and made between Hussonally Tyebally of the one part and Mahomedbhoy Abdool Hoosein Tyebally of the other part, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground forming part of the Fazandari land called Soona Kheter and bearing Collector's Old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey Nos. 3044, 3045, 2994, to 9017, and New Survey Nos. 1379, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, and 1393, situate in Dhanji Doongaria Street without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, held in perpetuity, subject to an annual payment as ground rent of Rupees eight and annas four to Hormasji Bohmanji Sett, Soona Kheter Estate Fazendar of the said land, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house built and standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 708 street Nos. 20 and 22 and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Navrjibai, widow of Bomanji Mancherji Gagrat, but now belonging to Abdool Hoosein Nooroodin, on or towards the South formerly by the property of the representatives of Rustomji Pallonji Moobhai, but now belonging to Abdool Kikabhai, on or towards the East by Dhanji Dongaria Street, and on or towards the West formerly partly by the property of the representatives of Jamsetji Dadina and Pestonji Dadabhoy Cootar, and now belonging to Motabhoy Cawasji Bailiff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1911.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 percent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Jan 20, at 7 Prince's Gardens, the Hon Mrs Nigel Campbell, of a daughter.

McKINLAY—Jan 20, at 9 Cumberland Place, Southampton, the wife of Engineer Lieut McKinlay, of a daughter.

OTWAY-RUTHVEN—Jan 17, at 63 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, the wife of Capt Robert Otway-Ruthven, of a daughter.

WALKER—Jan 19, at Quebec, Canada, the wife of Capt J B Walker, Royal Garrison Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAYZER—RATHBONE—Jan 18, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, S W, Herbert Robin Cayzer to Freda Penelope, daughter of Col Rathbone, R E.

HOLLAND—CAMPBELL—Jan 21, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Ernest Charles Holland, late captain 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, son of the late Stephen George Holland, to Louisa, daughter of the late James Duncan Campbell, C M G.

KEMMIS BETTY—AGAR—Jan 19, at St James's, Spanish Place, Lieut Arthur Kemmis Betty, R N, son of the late Col J F Kemmis Betty R A, to Ethel Beatrix Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr A P Agar, Indian Police.

LEWIS—NEWTON—Jan 18, at St Mary's Church, Oatlands, Surrey, Capt Henry Augustus Lewis, R A, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Philip Arthur Newton.

PRICHARD-JONES—READ—Jan 21, at St James's Church, West Hampstead, Sir John Prichard-Jones, Bart, to Marie, daughter of the late Charles Read, solicitor.

ROGERS—FORD—Jan 19, at the Parish Church, Gwennap, John Lionel, son of Capt Rogers, to Evelyn, daughter of Mr E S Ford.

DEATHS.

BUCKLE—Jan 19, at 9 Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, Caroline Harriet, widow of Capt George A Bentley Buckle, late his Majesty's 40th Regt, aged 83.

CHETWYND—Jan 23, at 25 Elvaston Place, Richard Walter, seventh Viscount Chetwynd, aged 87.

EASTON—January 22, at a Nursing Home, Edinburgh, Sarah the wife of A. B. Easton of Comiston Gardens, Edinburgh.

LINTON—Jan 18, at Knaresb rough Place, S W, Alice, widow of the Rev William Richardson Linton, late Vicar of Shirley, and daughter of the late Rev Walter Waddington Shirley, D D, Canon of Christ Church, aged 54.

SHERRIFF—Jan 21, at 29 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, Lieut-Gen John Pringle Sherriff, C B, aged 79

INDIA.

DEATHS.

JONES—Jan 30, at Binfield, Dehra Dun, William John Jones, aged 69.

OPPENHIEM—Feb 1, at Mynauri (near Allahabad), Martha Matilda Oppenhiem, aged 81 years and 18 days—R I P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Napoleon, his life and battles."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Be not one of them that strike hands, or of them that are surety for debts."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on (Monday) morning, the 13th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

"THE STUDENTS' UNION."—A meeting of the "Students' Union," will be held on Monday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at Sir Mangaldas House when a lecture on the progress of humanity will be delivered by Mr. B. H. Naik. Rev. Father Falk will preside.

PLAGUE RETURNS.—The official returns of plague cases in Bombay City for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning show 8 attacks and 5 deaths: the total mortality for the 24 hours was 110. Same date last year the figures were 13 attacks, 12 deaths and 106 the total number of deaths from all causes.

ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT-E-FARSI.—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Agha Sayed Hasan Fezelzadeh will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The effect of Unity." Ladies and gentlemen knowing Persian are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March	Burgoyne	Collier
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle	Ressiger
Valse	Gold and Silver	Lehar
Selection	Orphee aux Enfers	Offenbach
Song	Sing me to sleep	Greene
Selection	Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Galop	Inferno	Keler Bela

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Minnehaha	Losey
Valse	Toujours on Jamais	Waldteufel
Selection	Irish Airs	Godfrey
Mazurka	La Czarine	Gonne
a. Morceau	Humoreske	Dvorak
b. Two-Step	Yip I Addy I Ay	Flynn
Valse	Lustige Bruider	Vollstedt
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Selection	Veronique	Messager

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. this evening:—

March	Myrella la Jolice	Bernaux
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
a. Bell Gavotte	Les Cloches de St. Malo	Rimmer
b. Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kuhner
Valse	La Valse d' Amour	Cremieux
a. Gavotte	The Way to the Heart	Lincke
b. Intermezzo-Two-Step	Anona	Grey
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall

HINDU WEDDING.—During last week, ceremonies in connection with the marriage of Mr. Jivandas Pitambar's daughter, Bai Lilavati, were performed. In celebration of this wedding, Mr. Jivandas Pitambar, who is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chugondas and Co. invited several friends to a Nautch-party and at the wedding. The Nautch-party, was on Wednesday the 1st February between 9-30 and 11-30 p. m. and a large number of his European and Indian friends attended. Amongst whom were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Byrne, Mr. Devkaran Nanji, Major and Mrs. Hepper, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Vlasto, Mr. Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothare, Mr. C. N. Carve, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Mr. Kalliandas Reshandas, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, Mr. E. N. Graham-Roe, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. Toolsidas Keshavdas, Mr Ranchhordas Tribhovandas, Mr Charandas Chaturbhuj Morarji, Mr T H Watts, Mr Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and Mr Darabsha Bomanji Dubash. The wedding ceremony was on Friday and amongst those present were:—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, the Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr and Mrs J S Wardlaw Milne, Mr Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr and Mrs T W Birkett, Mr Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, Mr Ruttonsey Mulji, Mr and Mrs J E Needham, Mr W H Ogston, Major and Mrs Hepper, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Tulsidas Keshaudas, Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan, Mr. Reg. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Bhow Mangesh Wagh, Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash and family and Mr. Jamsetji R. Banatwalla and family. The "Shamiana" which was erected for the purpose was brilliantly illuminated and well decorated with flags and evergreens. When the procession arrived, the European ladies and gentlemen present were much interested in the ceremony performed by Mrs. Jivandas Pitamber by way of welcoming the bridgroom, Mr. Vithaldas Purshotamdas Desai, who is now carrying on his studies in one of the Arts College.

ARRIVAL OF SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta and Lady Aimai Mehta arrived yesterday in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's mail boat "Arabia" after a stay in England of about eight months. Sir Pherozeshah landed at the Apollo Bunder where he was received by his friends among them being: Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, President of the Municipal Corporation, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dinshaw E. Vatcha, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. S. R. Bomanji and his cousin Mr. Dhanjibhoy Mehta.

After conversing with his friends, he drove to his bungalow at Napean Sea Road.

THE PARSEE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. "J.M.C.'s" letter gives indications of his being the "alter-ego" of Mr. Petit. For reasons which I need wait to probe, Mr. Petit seems to have withdrawn from the controversy. All desperate attempts in the organ of the Caucus at picking holes in Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta's candidature being thoroughly exposed, Mr. "J.M.C." now talks of Sir Mehta being tardy and dilatory. This is one of the Caucus cries kept up ad auseum which it was reserved for Mr "J. M. C." to give publicity in your columns. There is no man in Bombay, who has any acquaintance with the many sided public activity of Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, who does not know, how much of his valuable time is devoted to the Legislative, University, Municipal and various other public bodies, and it is further more well-known that in his long service he has sacrified a fair portion of the income of his profession. Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta's strict methods of disposing of public business are full well-known i. e. he is not off-hand in his method—he studies voluminous papers from day to day with the accuracy and precision of which Mr. "J. M. C." has not the remotest conception—Above all Sir P. M. Mehta is not given to the practice of scribbling of his signature light heartedly. Nobody is infatuated enough to say that Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's oratory is urged for his qualification for his candidature. As regards his business capacity the Parsi Community at large knew very well that in very recent times the civil rights of the Charity Trustees in respect of the Tower of Silence property, as against the City Improvement Trust, were jeopardised. It was reserved for Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta to organise a movement whereby he succeeded in vindicating and asserting most successfully the right of the Trustees against the City Improvement Trust. Having regard to the great value of the property thus saved, his services of this character are of a signal character, showing that Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta is more than a business-man. Though not on the charity board, he with alacrity pushed through the whole work in a right business-like way, as he has done on many other occasions.

Mr. "J. M. C." wants to go behind the judgment of the two learned Judges who held that technically the trustees all these years were "usurpers," that they had no right to nominate trustees amongst themselves, but that they ought to have got themselves appointed by the suffrage of the Parsee Community at large, Parsis are proud of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta as the active gentleman who had identified himself with this question of representative appointment for years past.

In his desperation, Mr. "J.M.C." drags in the Congress, shutting his eyes to the fact that Mr. Jehangir Petit himself admits that he is a radical Congressman. In talking of orthodoxy of faith and belief, Mr. "J. M. C." imagines that people don't know that, far from being an orthodox, he is of the advanced modern times.

Now about Sir P M Mehta's characteristics in debate in the University, the Corporation and the Legislative Council, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta does not go with a cudgel or a baton in his hand to bring his opponents to his own view. He is well known as a public man, in India of exceptionally acute intellect and high powers of debate, and if his opponents yield to his arguments it is no fault of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, but the fault lies somewhere else—poverty of thought and of close reasoning faculty in his opponents. In this connection it is interesting to state that a very eminent Englishman in His Majesty's Judicial Service was so facinated with Sir Pherozeshah's debating powers that he is said to have spoken to a friend of his that Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's energies are wasted in the Municipal Corporation, and that the floor of the House of Commons is the proper sphere for his rare debating power, and that he would make a name there of which ought to make every Indian proud. If in the Corporation and the University, there are no opponents to hold their own against Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. "J.M.C." had better organise a Caucus to send some worthy citizens in these bodies to watch Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Mr. "J. M. C.'s" logic comes to this, because Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta is a successful and tough debater, he should be made to pay some penalty. It does not occur to Mr. "J. M. C.," how he is insulting the members of the University and Corporation, when he says that they "pass measures which have greatly met with the disapproval of the public," as if they have no brains to think.

The Bombay Parsees learn for the first time that Mr. Kharegat (of the Petit Caucus) is a business gentleman. Nobody knows better if Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's high principles of integrity in public life than Mr. "J. M. C." himself by his personal experience under circumstances which are too well known to the public at large.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Departure of Dr. Meyer.

AT a students' gathering held a few days ago at the Grant Medical College, the following address was read by one of the senior students to the Principal Dr. Meyer, who is shortly proceeding to England on leave:—It is with a feeling of joy and satisfaction that we see our graceful and peaceful Principal Dr. Meyer in our midst. It is a delight to have an opportunity to remember his splendid work for our advancement of learning in the blessed art of healing diseases. Dr. Meyer will certainly leave behind him a memory, an influence and a name and our likenesses grouped together with his sage visage shining as the central figure of the photo will secure for us the sweet memory of all that we owe to him. We are fortunate in having as our guides competent Doctors that would certainly grace the teaching staff of any of the most famous medical colleges in the civilized world. In Dr. Meyer as our teacher in Medicine we were peculiarly lucky in having an M. D. of the world renowned London University. As regards his method of teaching, we know how lucid and impressive were the clinics he gave us; his concise and clear statement of facts were so well worded that they were well calculated to enter straightway into the heads of all the students. His method of teaching which was a happy blending of the severe and the mild reminds me of Goldsmith's Village School Master who was severe and withal most kind at heart, severe only on the surface, but with a depth of fatherly kindness below that surface—and the lines of Goldsmith about his School Master can most amptly appropriately be applied to Dr. Meyer. Here are the lines:—

A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every tenant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disaster in his morning face.
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper circling round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault

The remains of Alexandra Gordon Laing, the African traveller, who was murdered in 1826 while exploring the course of the Niger, have been discovered at Sabb, thirty-one miles north of Timbuctoo.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LAKHMIDAS MILLS DISPUTE.

Forged Debentures.

SUIT BY TRUSTEES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson began the hearing of the suit brought by Gordhandass Goculdass Tejpal and Eknath Ragunath Khote against Venilal Vishbhucandass and fifteen others for the taking of an account of the Lakhmidass Mills and of the proceeds of the sale thereof, for the administration of the estate and for ascertaining the rights of the defendants who might be interested in the estate.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. W. C. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. P. Vaidya for the first and fourth defendants; Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Mirza for the second and third defendants; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. J. B. Kanga for the fifth defendant; Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. H. Captain for the sixth defendant; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes for the seventh defendants; Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company; the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai for the eight defendant; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. F. Mulla for the ninth defendant; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla for defendants Nos. 10 to 13; Mr. G. R. Lowndes and Mr. Jayakar for the fourteenth defendant; the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. J. D. Davar for the fifteenth and Mr. M. B. Jardine and Mr. H. Captain for the sixteenth defendant.

LOAN OF FIVE LAKHS.

The plaintiff stated that by the articles of association of the Lakhmidass Mills, the directors were authorised to raise money by bond, debentures, promissory notes or credits in accounts current with or without securities or by mortgage of the company. In March, 1904, the directors passed a resolution to raise a debenture loan of five lakhs of rupees in bonds of Rs 500 each to be raised on the security of the lands, buildings and machinery of the company and to be allotted at par value, and that interest at seven and a half per cent per annum for eight years certain commencing from 1st April 1904, should be paid half yearly and that solicitors should be instructed to prepare the necessary trust-deed. The plaintiffs and Dwarkadass Dharamsey were appointed trustees of the trust-deed so to be prepared. In the books of the company it is stated that the company issued 1,000 debentures of Rs. 500 each and the same were taken by or allotted to various persons whose names appeared in the books of the company, but the plaintiffs were not able to say whether the statement was correct. In September, 1909, the company was wound up and Mr. R. D. Settna was appointed provisional official liquidator with all powers without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiffs as surviving trustees of the deed. On September 3, Mr. Sethna was authorized to raise Rs. 36,000 for paying the wages of the mill operatives and other employees which had then remained in arrear, and it was also provided that the lender of this sum should have a right of preferential payment to be made to him out of the property and assets of the company. The order was made exparte and the plaintiffs were advised that the same was not binding on the plaintiffs. In the middle of September, 1909, it was further provided on the application of Mr. Sethna that the sum of Rs. 36,000 should be secured to the lender by giving him a charge over the property of the company subject to the first charge thereon for Rs. 6,500, which had been authorised to be raised a week before for the payment of certain insurance, premier and subject also to the charge of the trustees of the deed.

INSPECTION OF DEBENTURES.

Shortly after the death of Dwarkadass Dharamsey, the plaintiffs received information that there were in circulation and in the hands of various persons in Bombay and out of Bombay more than 1,000 debentures purporting to be those of the company. The plaintiff by advertisements requested all persons holding such debentures to produce the same for the inspection of the plaintiff's solicitors, and in response to such the request numerous persons produced a debentures for inspection and, upon examining the same plaintiffs' attorneys ascertained that one debenture bearing serial No. 734 was not produced for inspection at all, and that in about 245 cases, two debentures each bearing the same serial number, in about 76 cases, three debentures each bearing the same serial number, and in about 50 cases, four debentures each bearing the same serial number were produced and that the number of debentures produced was 1551 or thereabouts. In October, 1909, Ruttonsey Mulji was unanimously elected a trustee of the deed by the debenture-holders in place of Dwarkadass Dharamsey. At that meeting, the persons present were expressly informed that their presence at such a meeting was not to be taken as an admission of the plaintiffs that all those present at the meeting were holders of genuine or authorised debentures. Mr. Setna was confirmed a liquidator in the middle of September, 1909. In October, 1909 the judge in chambers directed that Mr. Settna should sell the mill by public auction as agent of the trustees in consultation with them, and should hold the sale proceeds on behalf of the trustees. Ruttonsey Mulji resigned office shortly after this order. On 20th October 1909, Mr. Settna was authorised to borrow a sum of Rs. 18,500 on the security of the property of the Company and it was ordered that the lender of the sum should have a first charge over the property of the Company in preference to the claim of the plaintiffs under the deed. On 1st December, 1909, the property was duly sold by public auction in two lots. The first lot was sold for Rs. 7,80,000 and the second for Rs. 8,500. The sales were confirmed by the Court and the purchaser of the first lot had duly paid the amount and entered into possession of the property. The purchaser of the second lot had duly paid 25 per cent. on his purchase money and was willing to pay the remainder. The conveyances had not yet been executed, but there would be duly completed in a short time and the proceeds were deposited in the Bank of Bombay in the joint names of Mr. Settna and the first plaintiff. On 23rd December, 1909, an order was made by the Court whereby the plaintiffs and Mr. Settna were authorised to repay out of the sale proceeds Rs. 18,500 and all costs and expenses incurred by them and to invest the balance in the purchase of 3 1-2 per cent G. P. notes and to deposit them in the Bank of Bombay. The plaintiffs were informed by Mr. Settna that he had raised several sums of Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 18,500, but the plaintiffs were also informed that no formal deeds creating the charges had been executed. The lender however, was assured that such deeds would be executed in his favour. Mr. Settna, when he was acting as official liquidator, had called upon the plaintiffs to consent to the sum of Rs. 36,000 and interest being immediately repaid to the render out of the sale proceeds but the plaintiffs were advised that they should not consent to the amount of Rs. 36,000 being paid out of the trust property in priority to the holders of debentures, and it was also doubtful whether the debenture-holders had not a claim against the trust priority to the claim for Rs. 36,000. The plaintiffs had also sent their claim to Mr. Settna. They also brought the abovementioned circumstances to the notice of Mr. Settna. Mr. Slater, who was subsequently appointed liquidator, on 25th January, 1910, intimated to the plaintiffs that the Judge had allowed their claim at the sum of Rs. 5,76,462-8 including interest. They were advised that this sum was not an adequate or proper sum to be allowed to them and informed the liquidator of their intention to file the present suit.

They, accordingly, prayed as above stated.

DEBENTURES DUPLICATED.

The first and fourth defendants put in a joint written statement. They stated that they believed that the company received good consideration from and issued to all the persons mentioned in the register the number of debentures mentioned therein with the exception of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, by whose fradulent conduct more than 1,000 debentures had come into existence. These defendants were doubtful whether the company ever issued the 235 debentures to Dwarkadass, and even if it did—whether he became a "bona-fide" holder thereof inasmuch as no cash was paid by him to the company in respect of the debentures. As to the orders made by the Court and the claims in respect of monies raised by Mr. Settna, they submitted themselves to the order of the Court. They also pointed out several inaccuracies in the register and the total number of debentures produced came to 1514. Out of these, 611 were single ones, 264 had one duplicate and 125 had two duplicates. They also brought a statement in Court and said that from it it appeared that the holders of 119 debentures had been paid interest throughout by the company from time to time. It also appeared that interest was paid by the company for two half-years only. on two debentures, being numbered 42 and 299 and for one half year only on one debenture, No. 111, and no interest whatsoever was paid up the company on the remaining debentures. They submitted that the holders of the 719 debentures were indisputably the holders of genuine debentures and if necessary they would contend that the company was stopped from disputing their rights as such. They submitted that they were therefore entitled to the benefit of the deed and to be paid the full amount due under the debentures and arrears of interest in priority to all other claimants. They believed that out of the original issue of 764 debentures to the subscribers other than Dwarkadass, there remained 46 debentures on which no interest was paid by the company. They, therefore, submitted that whoever proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was in possession of the 46 debentures or any of them would be entitled to be paid along with the 719 debentures. 795 debentures then remained. The same were none in possession of the eight persons who they believed were the mortgagees of the debentures from Dwarkadass. They were (1) Messrs. Sassoon J. David, (2) Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, (3) Bhagwandass Bhagla, (4) H. E. Albless, (5) B. H. Albless, (6) P. M. Muryborr, (7) Samaldass Purbhudass and (8) Damodar Luxmidass. They further submitted that whatever fraud Dwarkadass committed had been in respect of these debentures or some of them received by these eight persons from Dwarkadass. These defendants submitted to the decision of the Court whether any one or more of these eight persons was or were in possession of the 235 debentures of the original series put down against the name of Dwarkadass and if so whether such person or persons was or were entitled to be paid the full amount in respect of such debentures. In view of these circumstances, they said that these defendants and defendants Nos. 2 and 3 could represent only the holders of 719 debentures mentioned above and did not represent the other debenture-holders.

Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 in their joint written statement, said that having regard to the fact that there were no duplicate debentures of the serial numbers of the debentures these defendants and those whom they represented held, they and those other debenture-holders were entitled in any event to be paid. the full amount of the principal all arrears of interest due in priority to all other claimants in this suit.

WAGES IN ARREARS.

The fifth defendant (Mr. D. Chamier), the Official Liquidator, said that the wages of the operatives having remained in arrears, a riot was threatened and the police feared that the company's property might be seriously damaged. The Commissioner of Police thereupon strongly urged upon Mr. Settna the desirability of immediately arranging to pay the operatives and it was in consequence of this intimation that Mr. Settna obtained the order, so far as he was able to ascertain all the debentures issued after the 1,000 debentures were forged and were issued improperly or fraudulently by the agents of the company. He submitted that those debentures were not binding on the company in any way and the holders of those debentures were not entitled to rank as a creditor of the company. He submitted that the costs of the liquidation proceedings ought to be provided for out of the sale proceeds.

Mr. Settna, the sixth defendant, submitted that under section 200A of the Indian Companies Act, the wages of the company's workmen had priority over all other debts due by the company.

The seventh defendants Messrs Sassoon J. David, in their defence, said that they claimed as holders of 230 debentures to be paid out of the trust property, the principal and interest due thereon on priority to all claimants other than debenture-holders of the company. They did not admit the correctness of the register and said the same was not reliable and not correct. They further alleged that Dwarkadass only delivered to these defendants 480 debentures of which he had reclaimed 100 only at the date the register purported to have been made up. They did not admit the validity of the orders mentioned in the plaint and said that the same were made without jurisdiction and were not binding on these defendants. They contended that the sale proceeds of the trust property should not be applied in paying the amount of Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 18,500 until after they had been paid in full of the principal and interest due.

These defendants then narrated the circumstances under which they obtained the debentures and submitted to the judgment of the Court what was the effect of more than 1000 debentures having been issued and whether any and which of the debentures had priority over the other debentures or whether all must rank "pari passu" against the trust property. They said that they would, if necessary, content that a valid equitable charge was created in their favour for Rs. 2,40,000 and interest payable thereon and that the same should be given effect to and enforced against the property. They asked that their rights should be ascertained, declared and given effect to and they counterclaimed accordingly.

The Specie Bank, the eighth defendant, did not admit that the order of raising the Rs. 36,000 was made without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiffs. They, if necessary, would plead that the plaintiffs were stopped from saying that the order was made without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiffs. The defendants Nos. 9 to 15 put in statements similar to that of the seventh defendants.

Mr. Settna was also made a party as the receiver of the estate of Dwarkadass Dharamsey and as such defendant he prayed that his right might be ascertained, declared and given effect to.

The case is proceeding.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA CASE.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Gerald Pickard sued Mr. C. B. Robinson and others, praying for a declaration that he was entitled to enjoy the property and effects of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana and to participate in its rights, proceedings and benefits, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from excluding him therefrom or removing his name from the list of members, and for costs. Mr. Shortt and Mr. Campbell, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. B. Lang, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, said the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor had never mentioned to him about paying his costs. Mr. Trevor might have mentioned it to his solicitors, of which witness did not know.

Mr. Lowndes: Don't you know as a matter of fact that Mr. Hill Trevor has guaranteed all your costs in this case?

Witness: I know it now.

Witness further, said he had prosecuted in the Police Court a man of the name of Richens and after he had given his evidence himself and before he was crossexamined, the case was compounded. He had deposed that his wife had been living apart from him for some days. As part of the terms of settlement he had received Rs. 750 in cash. Subsequently his wife returned to him.

Mr. Lowndes: She returned to you as part of the arrangement between you and Mr. Richens?

Witness: No.

At the time of the arrangement you knew that she was going to return to you?—Yes.

The Police Court proceedings were unfortunately a matter of common knowledge to the members of the Gymkhana?—I do not understand you.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell: Were the proceedings published?

Witness: They were not in the papers.

Mr. Lowndes: (to witness) But they were known among people of your position of life?

Witness: I should say they were.

It was well-known that the case was compounded for a sum of money?—Yes.

Was there considerable feeling against you in consequence of this?—I do not know.

You have said there was widespread antipathy to you in the Club?—I personally put it down to the ladies.

Owing to the Police Court proceedings?—I presume so.

Why should they have an antipathy to you?—It was natural because there was a scandal.

Were certain gentlemen unwilling to play billiards with you at the Gymkhana?—One or two were.

Did they say why they were unwilling?—I asked them the reason but they would not reply. They subsequently said they were told not to play with him.

Was there any other reason for this?—I can't suggest any other reason except this.

Was not the fact of a man having received the money in this way a sufficient reason for making an inquiry by the Committee?—Personally I should say no.

Do you agree some people would think so?—I don't see the Committee had anything to do with it.

None of the Committee had any grudge against you?—Not that I am aware of.

You incurred certain costs in prosecuting the charge in the Police Court?—Yes.

If the offence had not been compounded you would have paid that out of your own pocket?—Yes.

You are not a very rich man?—No.

£50 would be a considerable sum for you to pay?—Yes.

Did your actual expenses amount to Rs. 750?—I paid away more than that.

I presume you have vouchers for them?—Not for all of them?

Witness here produced a list of the expenses which, he said, he had incurred in the Police Court proceedings. The list showed the amount to be Rs. 891. Witness further said the list was made out on the 1st of August. He had paid Mr. Vicaji's bill of costs which came to Rs. 450, and he had a receipt for it. The reason why he had not shown the receipt to Mr. Acworth when the latter came to take an inspection was that the Gymkhana had no right to ask for it. He did not think he had shown it to Mr. Lambert at that time. The receipt was given him by Mr. Vicaji on the 2nd of July.

Do you know that Mr. Acworth offered that if you produced the receipt they would withdraw the notice of suspension?—I was advised not to do it.

Do you know that Mr. Acworth told Mr. Lambert on that day that if you produced the receipt, the notice would be withdrawn?—I believe so.

And although you had got the receipt you did not produce it?—No; because I was advised not to do so.

Are you suing for damages?—No.

All that you want is the removal of the order of suspension?—Yes.

Not to clear your character?—It is a natural corollary.

Then you want also to remove the aspersion of ungentlemanly conduct?—Yes, and I want a letter of apology.

Who advised you not to produce the receipt?—I think Mr. Lambert and if I remember aright also Mr. Binning. And as a matter of fact I myself refused point blank to produce it as the Gymkhana had got nothing to do with it.

Witness further said as far as he remembered that on the 2nd of August Mr. Lambert knew that the sum had been paid and a receipt given for it.

Have you any objection to my calling Counsel to ask him about this?—I leave it to my counsel.

Mr Campbell objected.

Witness then explained the other items of expenditure. Further examined he said Mr. Robinson, Vice-President of the Gymkhana, had an interview with him and had asked him to resign.

He has no grudge against you?—Not that I am aware of.

In your letter to the Committee you have said that their action was ultra vires?—I declined to take notice of their decision.

What do you mean by declining to take notice of their decision?—It means I do not consider they had the power to suspend me,

You declined to recognise the suspension?—In the sense of their power to suspend me.

His Lordship: As a matter of fact you never recognized that power?

Witness: I did not go to the Gymkhana after the notice.

Mr. Lowndes: You were not physically prevented from enjoying the rights of a member?

Witness: No.

Owing to the unfortunate circumstance you thought it advisable not to go there?—Owing to the suspension.

Witness further said that in his letter to the Committee he had told them that unless he received a full and satisfactory explanation he would proceed against them. He did receive an explanation, but it was neither full nor satisfactory. It was not full because it omitted to mention the names of those members who had complained against him, and not satisfactory, because the damage had been done.

What was the damage?—I was suspended for ungentlemanly conduct.

Was the decision made public?—It was known among the members of the Gymkhana and others.

Witness further said he had never been to the Gymkhana after the notice, but other members had told him that it was a common talk at the Gymkhana. After that he did not want to offer a personal explanation.

On the 22nd July you acted on your own motion?—No.

Then may I take it that you were acting on Mr. Hill Trevor's advice?—Not solely.

His Lordship: To a certain extent?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lowndes: And you followed it?

Witness: Not solely.

Re-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said he never went to the Gymkhana after the suspension, because he was suspended. He never had any intention of forcing himself upon the Club.

You were of opinion that it would be resented?—Yes.

This concluded the case for plaintiff.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, partner in the firm of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., solicitors, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said that on the 2nd August Mr. Acworth came to his office to take inspection of the bill. On that date he had Mr. Vicaji's bill in his possession.

Did you know whether that bill had been paid or not

Mr. Campbell objected and the question was disallowed.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he had been to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co's offices on the 2nd of August. Mr. Lambert then handed him Mr. Vicaji's bill. He asked Mr. Lambert whether there was a voucher for the bill, to which he replied he did not know whether it was paid. He asked him if he was able to produce a single voucher, to which he replied he was unable to produce a single one. He had done everything to keep the case out of Court. If the receipt had been produced, he would have advised the Committee to reinstate Mr. Pickard. He would have advised so owing to his anxiety to keep the matter out of Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, witness said that when Mr. Lambert showed him Mr. Vicaji's bill he remarked that if they could put in bills like that it would be much better to be a pleader than a solicitor.

Mr. Campbell: I am sorry to hear that.

Mr. Acworth said that if the receipt had been produced before him, he would not have believed that the sum had been paid.

Mr. C. B. Robinson, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was a member of the Commercial Gymkhana and Vice-President of its Committee. Mr. Pickard's conduct was first brought to his notice by about twenty or possibly more members, and their remarks about Mr. Pickard were unfavourable. They spoke to him not as Vice-President and as a private friend. And as a result of that he thought a it his duty to take up the matter as Vice-President and not for any private reasons. He should say it was generally known that Mr. Pickard had compounded the Police Court case for a sum of money. The Committee thought Mr. Pickard an undesirable member. He had considered from the very beginning Mr. Pickard's conduct in this matter ungentlemanly. The matter came before the Committee on the 15th of July last. The paragraph in the minute book shown to him correctly represented what had taken place at that meeting. In consequence of that decision arrived at, he wrote to Mr. Pickard for an interview, saw him, and asked him to resign his membership. He gave him what he would call general headings of the complaints. He used the word 'domestic scandal' and nothing else. He did not use at all the words 'Police Court proceedings.' He pointed out to him that he had been asked by the Committee to see him and request him to resign. He first drew his attention to the feeling that existed against him. He then reminded him of the incident in the billiard room. There was a third matter and he put it to him in this way. He pointed out to him that so long as he remained a member, Mrs. Pikard as his wife would be entitled to admission to the Gymkhana and that there was a feeling among the ladies, who declined to meet her. Mr. Pickard replied that he was not likely to resign. He (the witness) then asked him a second time if he would not resign, to which he replied that he did not consider there was anything ungentlemanly in his conduct and that he would not resign. Mr Pickard added that all this trouble had been got up by two or three members. Witness then pointed out to Mr. Pickard that it was absurd on his part to imagine that two or three members could influence all the members of the Committee of the Club During the conversation Mr. Pickard said he did not care for the members of the Club from the highest to the lowest. The words he had used with reference to the 'domestic' trouble were: 'the domestic scandal that had occurred lately.' The domestic trouble he had referred to was what was brought to his notice about the Police Court proceedings and the compounding of the case. His impression was that Mr. Pickard had understood all along what he had been driving at during the conversation. Mr. Pickard knew why he (the witness) had been there to meet him. Witness's reason for not speaking out straight was because he was not instructed by the Committee to mention anything of that kind." He did not blurt out the whole thing because he thought Mr. Pickard would agree to resign and save the tension in the Club.

The further hearing was adjourned.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday at the eighth sitting of the first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF SECURITY.

His Lordship and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sirsate Jaganath was charged with the destruction of a prommissory note of Rs. 1,500 passed by one Maruti Karar.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

In the course of the evidence, it transpired that Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, Bar-at Law, had taken one of the partners of the complainant firm to Mr. Lewis, Inspector of Police to get the complainant's name changed.

His Lordship, in the course of his summing up deprecated this act of Mr. Motiwalla in the strongest language and said that the attention of the Bar should be drawn to it.

The jury found the accused not guilty and His Lordship ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

EUROPEAN YOUTHS REPENTANT.

Mervyn Charles Smith (17) and Albert Edward Cornwall (23) pleaded guilty to charges of cheating, attempting to cheat, using as genuine a forged document and abetment thereof.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson prosecuted; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, defended the first accused.

The charge was in respect of a cheque.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the first accused asked his Lordship to deal leniently with his client.

Mr. Inverarity handed in a statement written by the accused in which he stated that he had been a tool in the hands of the second accused. The learned counsel said that the depositions in the magistrate's Court would show that his client had acted most foolishly and was now repentant.

The second accused said he was a jockey and had come out from Australia. He too was repentant and prayed for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that he had paid great attention to the statement of the accused and had considered with very great care the whole case. Both the accused were very well advised to plead guilty. His Lordship hoped that both of them would carry out the promise they had given and would live good lives hereafter. He sentenced, the first accused to three months' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOOKS IMPOUNDED.

His Lordship informed Mr. Welinkar that he had ordered the books, in the case in which Madanji Vassonji was prosecuted at the instance of Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, to be impounded.

A BIG DEFALCATION.

Abdul Hussein Ali (21) then pleaded guilt to a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,000 with his master M. M. Ismailji.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the accused and prayed for a lenient sentence. He said that the accused had fallen in the company of one Mohan who was wanted by the police and was now at large. Mohan, counsel said, had got all the monies.

After going through the papers, His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Ramjivan Ghasiram and Badrinarayan Shivnath then claimed to be tried on charges of making a false entry in the book of Damraj Hazarimul and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 138.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the accused and asked for bail.

His Lordship ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 500 each and a like surety for the same amount.

The sessions were then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Vishwanath Narayen, a Hindu lad, aged ten, with the theft of a pair of gold bangles valued at about Rs. 120. Inspector Barnes also charged Anandrao Shanker, aged 13, and Krishna Govind with disposing of stolen property believing it to have been stolen. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the second accused. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused stole the ornaments from his mother's cupboard and gave them to the second accused to dispose of them. The second accused handed them to the third accused, who sold part of the property to a Marwari. All the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years. The second accused was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months. On the application of Inspector Barnes, his Worship remanded the third accused, for inquiries to be made about the accused's antecedents.

GANG OF WAGGREE DECEIVERS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Superintendent Williamson charged 18 Waggrees with cheating a number of people by palming off brass beads as genuine gold ones. The accused arrived in Bombay about a month ago and put up in a chawl in Elphinston Road. They used to go out in pairs or triplets and generally selected ignorant people to accost. They then offered the beads and credulous people such as mill hands and labourers in factories easily succumbed to the offer, thinking they could purchase gold beads very cheap. One man succeeded in arresting a woman some days after she had cheated him and the Police, from that clue succeeded in arresting the whole gang. They were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms ranging from two months to two years.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hakim Mahomed Abdul Hamid Farukh Dehelvi, editor of the "Panch Bahadur," an Urdu weekly, appeared to deposit the sum of Rs. 500 under the new Press Act demanded from him by Government.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This week Napoleon Bonaparte, a wonderfully realistic life in pictures of this great hero, is the star attraction at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay. Many of their patrons have again and again expressed a desire to see this cinematographic film and this week the Management have acceded to their request. There is no doubt that the most important details of his life are seen here in almost lifelike fidelity, and the various campaigns can be followed with much interest by all. The film, which is one of the longest ever shown in this city, is only one of the attraction on the programme. Several other novelties have been secured and the public of Bombay can be assured of an interesting programme during the coming week.

FACE AND NECK MASS OF PIMPLES

Was Almost Too Bad to Describe. Dreaded to Wash Because of Pain. Spent Pounds on Treatments which Failed to Cure. After 5 Long Years Tried Cuticura Ointment and Soap. They Cured Him.

"I was in the habit of going to shave every week until at last a small place came out near the ear and gradually went all over my face and neck, which were a mass of yellow pimples all over. In fact you could not put a pin's head anywhere. It was almost too bad to describe. I tried lotions, ointments, in fact, almost everything. I used to dread to wash because of the pain it used to cause me. I also went to the hospital for months, which did me no good. I spent pounds in different ointments and lotions which all failed to cure, so a friend at Paignton asked me if I ever tried Cuticura Remedies and so persuaded me that I tried Cuticura Ointment, four boxes, and four cakes of Cuticura Soap, which proved to be the best things for me and completely cured me. After five long years, they cured me in about four months. I cannot praise them too highly." (Signed) Frank Revell, 47, East St., Newton Abbot, Devon., England, Jan. 3, 1910.

This letter shows that Cuticura Soap and Ointment often succeed when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete guide to the care and treatment of skin and scalp from infancy to age.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Throughout life the blood is continually streaming through the kidneys to be filtered and purified. When it REACHES the kidneys it is dark and poisonous; when it LEAVES the kidneys it is the purest blood in the body; all its impurities have been filtered out by the kidneys.

But when the kidneys are weak and sluggish they fall behind with their great work and the poisons left in the blood make you feel dull and miserable, you are always tired and drowsy, and you soon begin to get backache and bladder disorders, or some of the other symptoms mentioned above.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

A thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gently leads the kidneys back to health, and when the kidneys are well, the urinous poisons that cause so much sickness and disease in men and women CANNOT remain in the system. That is how Doan's Pills cure the actual CAUSE of kidney and bladder troubles.

"A chill weakened my kidneys, and I began to suffer from gravel and backache," says Mr. G. W. Storey, of 84, Higher Temple Street, Chorlton, Manchester, England. "Sharp pains darted through my back and loins, and I could hardly move.

"After years of suffering I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they healed the kidneys and gradually cured the bladder trouble. Now I am feeling first-rate. (Signed) Geo. W. Storey."

SEVERAL MONTHS LATER Mr. Storey said he was still keeping in excellent health.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O., Box, 20, Bombay.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

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The Unrivalled Killer! Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get— KEATING'S POWDER Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies. A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM
Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
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INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Arabia 4,098 tons Capt W B Palmer, R N R, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and passengers from London which port she left on 20th Jan.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Culna 3963 tons, Capt J Farquharson arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from London via Karachi leaving the former port on January 8.

THE steamer Mombassa 2,186 tons Capt J Gray, arrived here with a general cargo from Glasgow via Manchester leaving the former port on December 31.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons Capt Schult arrived here yesterday with a general cargo 10 cabin and 276 deck passengers from Durban which port she left on January 9.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Capt H McDearmid, left here yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ripley 2,503 tons, Capt W Hosking left here for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa line steamer Hohenfels 3407 tons Capt H Muller left here yesterday with a general cargo for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

THE steamer Epsom 2,970 tons Capt R C Craggs left here yesterday with a general cargo for Kobe.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Elujina 3,426 tons left here yesterday with ballast for Calcutta.

THE steamer Heim 757 tons, Capt A Erikson, left here yesterday with a general cargo for Bangkok.

THE steamer Berm'ngham 2,612 tons, Capt J Carter left here yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Woodbridge 2,331 tons, Capt E Larkin arrived here yesterday with ballast from Port London which port she left on January 28.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Perseus ......Comdr Beatz Powell....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone........Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 10.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents
Aldersgate	2463	Harland			W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham	2612	Carter			T Morrison & Co
Brazilians	2438	Snowdon			Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia	3529	Hayward			P & O S N Co
Cymbeline	2940	Gilchrist			W & A Graham & Co
Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	1-3	P & O S N Co
Dumra	762	Manley			M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia	1305	Johnson			M M & Co
Hatumet	2584	Peters			Andrew Yuel & Co
Imani	2979	Penberthy			......
Iran	4066	Peabody			Killick Nixon & Co
Muttra	2985	Tallent			M M & Co
Najimi	2522	Pigot			B & S N & Co
Oceana	3507	Andrews			P & O S N Co
Rahmani	1872	Coates			B & P S N Co
Uhenfels	3568	Erbo			W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett			M M & Co
Warora	2564	Maude	N F	N F	M M & Co
Zamora	2328	Ewan			......

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-2	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-2	Rubattino Lin
4 Capri	2718	Moresco	Hongkong	16-2	Rubattino Line
5 Relgate	2504	Helmer	Rotterdam	8-2	W & A Graham & Co
6 Othello	3327	Webster	Hull	13-2	J Finlay & Co
7 Praga	2385	Dabeevich	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
8 Nerbudda	1960	Downing	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 & 11 Hohenfels	3438	Muller	Hamburg via Krachi	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
13 Marmora	5239	Weston	Shanghai	15-2	P & O S N Co
15 Okhla	3436	Lemarchand	Calcutt	15-3	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ripley	2503	Hosking	Karachi	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	14-2	N Y Kaisha
D & E Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-2	M M & Co
F Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Karachi	9-2	M M & Co
F Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	Antwerp	24-2	T Morrison & Co
G Heim	758	Erikson	Bangkok	10-2	F F Campbell & Co
H Mohammadi	1258	Geddie	R S Ports	14-2	B& P S N Co
K Epsom	2970	Craggs	Kobe	10-2	T Morrison & Co
N Schwarzenfels	2457	Miller	Antwerp	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Canterbury	2733	Willis	Antwerp	15-2	T Morrison & Co
Q Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	Havre	18-2	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nager	11-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	10-2	Bo S N CoLd
Satrunji	5478	Smail	Karachi	11-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	4.3	Ebrahim	Mangalore	13-2	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date	Agents
S F Xavier	152	Ebrahim	N F	N F	The Indian Cooperative T & S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Arabia	Palmer	London, Jan 20
	Culna	Farquharson	London, Jan 8
	Mombassa	Gray	Glasgow, Dec 31
	Kanzler	Schutt	Durban, Jan 9
	Woodbridge	Larkein	P Sondon Jan 28

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Aldersgate	Harland	Karachi
	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi
	Repley	Hasking	Karachi
	Hohenfels	Muller	Hamburg
	Epsom	Craggs	Kobe etc
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta
	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok etc
	Birmingham	Carter	Calcutta

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—

Steamer Castlemoor for Antwerp
" Culna for Antwerp
" Woodbridge for Liverpool etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From
5	Reidar	Calcutta
7	Lindula	Rangoon
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
7	Neuenfels	Antwerp
7	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
8	Thongwa	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer, 'Colaba,' left Suez on the morning of the 9th instant and the same steamer "Jhyebassa" arrived at Suez on morning of the instant.

"Coopers Hill," for many years the principal training college of the Indian Officer for engineer destined for service in the East, has been sold by the Secretary of State for India. The purchaser is Lady Cheolesmore, and the estate not only embraces the college—a spacious building in three blocks—but the chapel and class rooms, laboratories, sanatorium, Some farm buildings, professors' residences, and a number of cottages.

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AND
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HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	8 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 11th February, 1911.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

IT is a remarkable fact that the two great English-speaking countries of the world, Great Britain and the United States, have been recently under the serious consideration of Forestry experts, but for very different reasons. In England, forestry is in its earliest infancy, requiring the highest degree of fostering care. The conservation of the still enormous forests of the United States, economy in the use of their output, and destruction by fire, formed the refrain of all the speeches at a dinner of the American Forestry Association where President Taft, Senator Lodge and others, interested in the timber supply of their country, spoke words of warning. Thirty years ago the National Forestry Association was formed by some public-spirited private persons who recognised the necessity of preserving the forests of the country. In 1891, Congress moved and gave the President authority to establish National Forest Reserves, and in 1897 laws to protect these and giving permission to use them were passed. Until then the people had proceeded in the happy belief that their forests were inexhaustible. The 850,000,000 acres of timber that then stood ready for the axe, have from reckless exploitation, dwindled down to 550,000,000 acres only, a considerable timber estate, it is true. But, by no means, perennial. Even now when warnings have been repeatedly uttered, and certain conservative measures taken, timber is cut by Americans in their usual extravagant fashion when 25 cubic feet per head is enough for a thrifty Frenchman, 37 for the needs of a stalwart German and 14 for a modest Englishman, the inhabitants of the United States use, or waste, 230 cubic feet apiece. It is all very fine to be able to throw so much about, but the supply cannot be kept up and it was to discuss the critical situation that the future presents that statesmen and foresters sat down to dinner in New York the other day.

It was shown that Michigan 30 years ago producing 23 per cent. of all the number cut in the United States. Can now only contribute 4 per cent. Other States in like manner, have been obliged to reduce their output. The prices of oak, of white pine and of yellow poplar have gone up because of the falling off in production and contribute to the increase in the general cost of living. There are of course bad methods of cutting and lumbering and plenty of waste in the mills as well that need to be reformed, but bad forestry, or none at all has been too long the rule, and with extravagance, is the chief cause of the threatened exhaustion of the forest area. Renewal of timber goes on at so slow a rate in spite of the new spirit infused into the Government Forest Service, that the replanting of cut-over land during all the years of the past, only amounts to one-fifth of the consumption of one solitary year. It must not be forgotten that destruction by fire has to be considered every year, There is a recognised "Fire Season" in the North-West, and like all other phenomena in that great expanse, forest fires not infrequently assume gigantic proportions and work ghastly damage. The estimate in money for 1910 was huge, amounting to something, between 35 and 40 millions sterling, and in lives, a far more important item, the number lost in the whole country was computed at the awful total of at least 500. It cannot be denied that 1910 was a record year for the normal loss of life in fires is 50, and in money £10,000,000. Last year the summer was preternaturally dry, as early as June in the north-west, and all the 3,000 employes of the Government Forest Service with an extra force of 3,000 more had their hands full from that date, putting out or bringing under control, fires small or large. Of what a forest fire when fanned and driven on by a hurricane can accomplish Mr. F. A. Silcox gave some idea to a correspondent of the "Times".

On August 20, a gale swept for 24 hours over the forests on the limits of the Montana and Idaho States "fanning every smouldering fire in its path into uncontrollable fury" while it gaily uprooted trees and flung them aside in wild confusion to become food for the flames which rose to the crowns of standing trees and spread with lightning rapidity, easily jumping rivers half a mile wide, and carrying destruction into tracts apparently safe because of deep greenclad canyons more than a mile in width between them and the fire-area. The flames fairly sprang over this interval and went on from ridge to ridge. Twelve miles away, large cinders were carried and for days the clouds of smoke and ashes hung in the air over a large district, the sun showing through as a blood-red disc. Seventy-six lives were lost in this incredible conflagration. Fire-fighters in this tract work against specially long odds. The ground is rough and hilly the timber dense, windfalls lie over one another at every angle, while thick brush, and young timber impede all progress. Small wonder that so many succumbed to the fire-fiend there. Another forest-fire in Minnesota did untold damage on October 7, a tornado helping the flames to leap unchecked over lakes hundreds of yards across. Two considerable villages were wiped out and in fighting the fire 50 lives were lost. The area burnt out in 1910 is estimated at 4,000,000 acres. In some parts the live trees left standing may provide seedings in time to come, but most of the burnt area is destroyed for ever as forest land. This being so it is not difficult to believe that if the present careless use of timber goes on the forests will be bare sward in thirty or forty years. Nature might renew on her own account and prolong their life for another ten years but five decades say the alarmists, will certainly see the United States at the end of her lumber resources if the Government and private owners of forests do not establish a powerful combination to control the output and ensure its economic use. Thus neglect waste and fire are unfortunately hard at work on American wood reserves. As the real situation is seldom that shown by pessimists even when reinforced by serried rows of statistics there may be hope for the careless inhabitants of the United States. They have at bottom shrewd business instincts of the best and can learn the wisdom of teaching their woodmen to spare their trees.

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THE PRESS IN GERMANY. The mail papers report another incident, which calls into question the methods adopted by the German authorities towards the Press. Our readers will need no reminder of the astonishing incidents which occurred not so long ago in Berlin during the Borkum riots, when four journalists, representing Reuter's Agency and English newspapers, were attacked and roughly handled by the police. The police made statements subsequently which were obviously but flimsy excuses, and no satisfactory explanation of the affair has ever yet been published. Now another instance of repression is recounted on the authority of the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, who suggests that the motive is to penalise foreign journalists, residing in Berlin, who criticise the methods of the Government or "otherwise conduct themselves in a way of which the police disapprove." The correspondents who have suffered the treatment giving rise to this complaint are not in this instance British, but a German and a Russian who corresponded with French and Russian papers, by name Dr. Halbwachs and M. Likniatkoff. M. Likniatkoff, it is stated, besides contributing articles to the Russian newspapers which were regarded in Berlin as being exceedingly unfriendly to the German authorities, also incurred disfavour by maintaining close personal relations with the leading Socialist daily of Germany, the *Vorwaerts*, and also by attending various Socialist meetings held to condemn the methods of the Berlin police on the occasion of the recent riots in the North-Western districts of the capital. The French journalist, Dr. Halbwachs, was expelled, because he sent communications to *Humanite*, the Paris Socialist organ, in which he severely criticised the behaviour of the police during the recent riots. If these facts are established there seems ground for diplomatic representation to the German authorities. The freedom of the Press is a privilege, to which civilised European countries have a right, a right earned by the discreet attitude, which with few exceptions the Press has conducted itself during more modern times. No one denies that sections of the Press may, on occasions, give vent to effusions to which Governments have the right to take exception, but no one can truthfully assert that the European organs of standing, those which most readily gain the ear of the public, have persisted in a course of conduct, which warrants such an arbitrary manner of procedure as that which the German Government has adopted. In Great Britain, not correspondents but editors are called to book for any objectionable matter which appears in their columns, and the German authorities would take a more dignified course were they to approach the responsible heads of staffs through the proper channels. Such methods as they are said recently to have adopted are only suited to a volatile and violent Press, over which more constitutional measures exert no disciplinary effect.

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BRITISH AND GERMAN FOWL-FARMING. IT can no longer be said that nations are so isolated that they know little or nothing of their neighbours' customs. So observant indeed have people become now that they can look in on each other after a journey of a few hours, or learn by wire of every new incident and all its bearings. No alteration or development can escape the eagle-eye of the political economist on the prowl for statistics. Even a change in the food supply of a country may be of some consequence to another. As in many things Germany appears to certain minds to offer a standard to judge by and as Germans have latterly increased their consumption of poultry and eggs it occurred to Mr. Edward Brown, an expert in poultry-lore that an inquisitorial visit to German fowl-farms might afford a satisfactory comparison with home concerns of the kind, especially as England has within the last decade given serious attention to the rearing of poultry and has been very sensibly trying to supply all her needs in this direction from her own fowl-farms. In this economic endeavour, the United Kingdom has made admirable progress and though not yet independent of outside help, for in this as in most things, the appetite grows when being satisfied, the proportion of her fowl imports has lessened, and the superiority of the home birds and the freshness of home eggs remain indisputable, Mr. Brown's visit showed that far from providing much of the poultry and eggs that Germany had begun to consume in large numbers, the Fatherland had to import increasing quantities every year, and was extraordinarily careless of these profitable adjuncts to home farming. It was the general prosperity of the country that enabled Germans to place eggs and poultry on their tables and they now import actually more than England does, in spite of the fact that they are naturally far more thrifty than English people. In 1909 the German expenditure in fowl and egg imports was actually four millions sterling more than the amount spent in that way in 1898. And this big bill and the higher prices paid for such products has set that country thinking and planning a real improvement in fowl-farming at home. But it will be years before the domestic supply can equal the demand or even make much impression on the imports, so Mr. Brown advises English farmers to pay increased attention to poultry raising and egg-production, with a view to reaping all the advantages possible from foreign requirements and the high prices that are certain to rule.

REUTER states that the P. and O. Company's Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 8th instant.

SIR JOHN HEWETT reached Calcutta yesterday.

IN the first round of the Murray Football Tournament the King's Own defeated the 8th Hussars by one goal to nil.

THE Governor of Madras and Lady Lawley, after a short but delightful tour at Cuddalore, returned on Thursday evening to Madras and are staying at Guindy.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT SCALLON, C.B., C.I.E., arrived in Rangoon from India on Friday morning to take up the command of the Burma Division.

THE Malacca correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cabled on the 2nd instant:—"The output of the Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd., for the month of January was 50,000 lbs. of dry rubber."

H. R. H THE PRINCE OF WALES after his two years at Oxford, to be followed by a tour round the world on board a warship, will be gazetted to the 18th Hussars and will spend some time learning the work of a Cavalry Officer.

HIS Highness the Aga Khan has been visiting Rampur on behalf of the University scheme and passed through Lucknow on Friday morning en route to Calcutta, where he will meet the Crown Prince, who has expressed a wish to see him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a Committee to discuss certain amendments of the Bengal regulations. The first meeting of the Committee is to be held on February 16th. Among the members are Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Mr. A. Choudhury.

D. 7, a submarine of an improved and larger type than the boats of Class C., was launched at Chatham Dockyard on the 14th January. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ricardo, wife of Captain Ricardo, Deputy-Superintendent.

DURING the year 1909-10 twenty-four ancient monuments in the Punjab, including such well known objects of archæological interest, the Asoka pillars on the ridge and at Firozabad, Delhi City, the Iron pillar at Quetta, the Stupa at Manikyala, the site of an ancient city at Vijji etc, were declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

THE *Opinion*, of Saigon, hears that the Messageries Maritimes will shortly place more steamers on its Antwerp-Far East run. The steamers will leave Antwerp on the 1st of every month for China and Japan, calling at Marseilles, Port Said, Jibutil and Colombo. On the homeward trip they will call at Saigon, and, by turns, at Aden and Jibutil.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON met with a serious accident on Jan. 20, at Cannes while driving in a motor-car to the golf links. The car encountered a restive horse, and though the driver turned sharply to the left, hoping to avoid the animal, there was a violent collision. The car, after striking the horse, ran into a tree, and, rebounding, fell over a six-foot embankment. Sir Edward received a severe shaking and his face was badly cut. The horse had to be destroyed.

THE freedom of the City of London will be presented to Lord Minto, at the Guildhall on February 24, and the Lord Mayor will afterwards receive him and Lady Minto at luncheon at the Mansion House. Among those who will be present will be the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, Lord and Lady Morley of Blackburn, Lord Crewe, Lord and Lady Cromer, Lord and Lady George Hamilton, Lord and Lady Midleton, and Lord and Lady Selborne. The Lord Provost's Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council has unanimously resolved to recommend the Town Council to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Minto as a mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held in Scotland and in recognition of his distinguished services to the Empire as Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. J. M. Hayman, late Deputy-Director of Agriculture of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been appointed by the British South Africa Company to superintend the commercial development of the company's agricultural estate in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Hayman is a graduate of the McGill University, Montreal, and will leave England about the end of this month. He will report upon the existing agricultural wealth of Northern Rhodesia in the firm of cotton, rubber, and fibres, with special regard to their commercial importance and utility, and will investigate the possibility of establishing new industries by the cultivation of such products as have been proved by experience elsewhere to be capable of profitable development under similar conditions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE first time I saw and heard Sir Charles Dilke was in the eighties. The occasion was one of those famous dinners which the Cobden Club used to give once a year at the Ship, the well-known riverside hostelry at Greenwich. This was in the days before the Home Rule split when Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain were inseparable politically. Either Mr. Chamberlain was in the chair, and Sir Charles, the principal speaker or *vice versa*—I forget exactly which, but both I remember delivered long speeches. I was taken there by an enthusiastic Free Trader and as I had been abroad for some years I questioned my host as to what was thought in Liberal circles about the future of these two extraordinary men. My friend in those days almost worshipped Chamberlain—later he was anything but a worshipper!—and his prediction was that his idol was practically certain to become Prime Minister of England. If there was no Chamberlain then Dilke would be the coming Premier. By the way in the pre-Home Rule period that also was the opinion of Gladstone himself, at any rate so far as Mr. Chamberlain was concerned. The last time I saw and heard Sir Charles Dilke was at the dinner given last month to Sir William Wedderburn on the eve of his departure for India to preside at the National Congress. Sir Charles spoke fairly long and with considerable force, but all through the proceedings I could not help thinking how ill and old he looked. His beard was white, his face pinched and he looked thoroughly tired. I called the attention of a fellow-guest to the matter and he replied, "Well, you must remember Dilke is no longer a young man." Sir C. Dilke was called upon to bless Sir William Wedderburn's mission and he spoke as he confessed with mixed feelings. The general election was about to take place and Sir W. Wedderburn who was going away before it started was both the Chairman and Election Agent—honorary of course—in the Forest of Dean. His friends think that in spite of his heart trouble he might have lived for some years but for the extra strain imposed upon him by the General Election. So the *Times* tells us, and doubtless the strain was all the greater on account of the absence of his right hand man. It is said that as the seat was absolutely safe Sir Charles need only have issued an address; his re-election would have been quite certain. But that was not how he did things. Whatever he undertook he accomplished thoroughly. There was nothing perfunctory about the manner and if he presided at say a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts as he sometimes did he took as much pains to master the paper to be read as if he were preparing an important speech for the House of Commons. It was this thoroughness that excited the admiration which one felt for him. He was not a man of any great personal charm and as an orator his speeches always seemed lacking in what I may call ideality, but he certainly gripped you and however long he spoke he was never a bore. If ever the trite expression "a walking encyclopedia" was justified it was never more justified than when applied to Sir Charles Dilke. It is not necessary here to recall the painful story which prevented his ever again occupying Ministerial rank and almost ended his political career. I may however say that if outside a narrow circle of which Mr. W. T. Stead is the spokesman there were any people who would have resented his restoration to office when the Liberals came into power after their long sojourn in the wilderness, they are not known to me. That Mr. Stead would have roused the "Nonconformist conscience" or try to rouse it is I think shown by a passage in the characteristically egotistic article which appears in the current number of *The Review of Reviews* under the leading, "After twenty-one years." That publication was first published in January 1890. Here is the passage to which I refer:—"The notions that law-makers should not be law-breakers and that legislators for the welfare of the nation should not be chosen from men publicly branded by courts of law as guilty of destroying the peace and happiness of their neighbours' home was fiercely resented in many quarters. We were unable to secure the acceptance of this simple doctrine by the electors of the Forest of Dean. . ." How noble not to say Christian-like to drag in this reference to the Forest of Dean after all these years!

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

The temperately worded memorial which the Committee of the London All-India Moslem League have addressed to Lord Crewe on the above subject is dated January 23. It is signed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, the hon. secretary, who says he is directed to invite the attention of the Secretary of State to the growing aspirations among the higher classes of the martial races for a share in the defence of the Empire and to the desirability of increasing the opportunities open to Indians of good position for the military service of the Crown. The recent alterations in the Indian Army Regulations designed to enable the sons of distinguished Native officers and some others to obtain accelerated promotion to the commissioned ranks are described as satisfactory as far as they go. They do not it is pointed out "definitely affect" in any degree the restriction whereby the Indian commissioned officer can never attain other than very subordinate rank. "The Native Officer, himself, is no better position, professionally or socially, than was his predecessor of half a century ago, may see compatriots and relatives rising to high honour in civil employment. He may see an uncle, or brother or a nephew becoming a Divisional Commissioner, a member of one or other of the Executive Councils or a Judge of the High Court; and it is inevitable that in these circumstances he should draw invidious contrasts between the Army and the other services of the Crown as fields for honourable distinction." The memorial refers to a suggested experimental scheme mentioned by Mr. Chirol, namely the gradual promotion of Native Officers, carefully selected and trained, to field rank in a certain number of regiments which would ultimately be entirely officered by Indians. "My Committee," says Mr. Kaderbhoy, "are more concerned to press for practical recognition of the need to change the present antiquated policy than to enter upon discussions of the methods most suitable to attain that end. But they may be permitted to point out that experiment on these lines would not be likely to satisfy legitimate aspirations if regiments officered by Indians are placed in a category by themselves and given no opportunity to prove their capacity in the field. On their merits they should have the same chance as other regiments for active service; they should be in all respects on the same footing as those officered in the higher ranks by Europeans. In any case, it seems to my Committee that the recognition of merit should be individual rather than regimental."

WHO IS HARRIET—?

It may be that before this letter reaches India the mystery will be solved, for many journalistic sleuth-hounds are on her tracks. But at present the personality of the unknown lady is the subject of much comment, not so much let me hasten to explain, because of her possible charm, but because, emphatically because, of her methods. The hue and cry began last Saturday, when a letter appeared in the *Times* signed by no more distinguished a name than "Householder." "Householder," however, hid the identity of a person of sufficient consequence to be favoured with big type and to keep a butler, and because of this, or rather because he didn't keep this particular one, the hare was started. This butler advertised for a new situation. Amongst the replies was the following letter which deserves quotation in full. "Dear Sir,—Noting your advertisement in the *Morning Post*, I shall be pleased to hear from you if you have half an hour to spare once or twice a week and would care to turn it into cash by writing me a long, gossipy letter about the well-known people in English society who stay in the houses where you are employed. I pay liberally and settle each month for the letters received the previous one. I write for some of the American papers, which insist on having current gossip, amusing stories, etc., about well-known people over here, and I buy large quantities of such letters regularly. If you think you would care to double or treble your salary in this way, write me a good specimen letter for me to see what you can do, and I will then write more fully as to terms. To give you an idea of what I buy, I may say that just now anything about Lady Gerard and the De Forests is "good copy" on account of the slander case between them now coming on: also about the Dillon jockey on account of the Marie Lloyd divorce suit, in which he is co-respondent; also about Lord Howard de Walden's suit for libel against Mr. Lewis. If you write I wish you if you have any friends with whom you could put me into communication among the staff at Lord Howard de Walden's, Lady Gerard's, Baron De Forest's, Sir Thomas Lipton's, Sir Ernest Cassel's, Mrs. George Keppel's or her brother, Sir Archibald Edmonstone's, or at Mrs. Leeds', who has taken Mrs. George Keppel's new house in Grosvenor-street,—Yours, faithfully, HARRIET."

I believe the letter has caused quite a sensation in high society. That published gossip sometimes emanates from the Servants Hall could only be expected, but that there should be an organized system for obtaining a current *chronique scandaleuse* is found very upsetting. One can imagine the suspicious eye of the host as he notes the second footman lingering a little with the soup in contiguity to two gossiping debutantes; the dowager aunt, if such a thing there be, expressing her opinion in a loud whisper that the butler is certainly the eye and ear of the unknown scandalmonger and the frigid silence which would fall over the dinner-table at the bare suggestion that one or more of Harriets emissaries might be in the room. Unfortunately for the gossipers of high position it is not only the servants who have to be feared either. "West End Physician" followed up "Householder's" letter with the announcement that two months ago he received a letter from "an American female journalist," stating: "As a West End physician you are doubtless *au courant* with all the latest *on dits* and society scandals. I represent several leading American papers, and am anxious to purchase any amount of this scandal, for which I pay most liberally . . . I am anxious to purchase in advance rumours of any *cause celebre* divorces etc., and also to know of the financial shifts and difficulties of any well known people. At present I am particularly anxious to obtain racy stories about lady—, of any trouble in the Duke—'s *menage*. The reasons why Prince— has never married and who are in his *cheres amies*. The love affairs of Lord—, Lord—, the Earl of—, etc. etc. . . Also of any friction between any members of the Royal Family (mentioning two)—the class of public for which I cater are particularly interested in any scandal affecting the Royal Families. I am also anxious to know of the social successes or otherwise of leading Americans in London, etc., etc."

A firm of private enquiry agents has also received an offer from the lady. She was anxious, she explained to "ascertain whether it would cost me less to arrange with a good detective agency . . . . than my present system of paying for several letters a week from impecunious society girls who often at this season of the year send me letters from the same country houses, winter resorts, etc. with the result that (as has happened several times lately) I have to pay for the same stuff several times over." It will be seen that Harriet is a very business-like lady! The *Times* has published her nom de plume—Harriet Churchill, and an address at a boarding-house in Burmingham-Chesunt Cottage, Ladywood road, but the journalists who swarmed into the cottage were sent empty away. It, according to the landlady, who was reticence itself, was only Harriet's occasional residence and a place where she sometimes received letters. She was now, the pressmen were told, probably at a country house in the midlands—hunting!

Society, as I said above, though my information does not come from the Servants' Hall, is very much concerned. Not only one's servants, one's enquiry agent, one's doctor are to be feared, but also one's "ownest" friends. One might at any time be talking for publication and the only remedy is to cease from talking, or worse, refrain from those spicy *on dits* which Harriet is so keen on obtaining! It is only fair to state there have been protests on behalf of the American press as a whole, that they do not publish such wares as Harriet purveys, but I'm afraid the English market for the stuff is very limited. How far down the social scale perturbation extends is indicated by a story I heard yesterday. The wife of the head of certain large stores was receiving a friend in her home in a London suburb. "My dear," she exclaimed, "let me implore you—not a word on intimate matters before the maids. One never knows, now, whom that dreadful Harriet has bribed!" Meanwhile Harriet, hunting in the Midlands, is probably smiling serenely. Some pushing newspaper proprietor, either here or across the Atlantic, will probably offer her a handsome salary as soon as her identity is known.

LORD FISHER.

A fact which received due attention this week was the retirement on Wednesday of Admiral Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, the reformer of the British navy. Reminiscences of "Jacky" Fisher's younger days are varied and often vivid. Far back in the fifties, a midget of 13, he stamped along the deck of the Admiral's ship at Portsmouth, accosted a splendid figure in blue and gold with "Here, my man, give this to the Admiral," and seeing the letter there and then opened, elicited the news that was the Admiral. "You must stay and have dinner with me," said the Admiral. I think, "said young Fisher," I should like to be getting on to my ship." He spoke as if the navy might sink if he were not in his place of duty.

(Continued on page 6.)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

CONCLUSION OF THE FISCAL DEBATE.

Government Majority of 102.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE NATIONALISTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 9.

In the House of Commons debate on the fiscal Amendment Mr. Asquith said that the House was asked to censure the Government for not doing what it had given a solemn pledge to the electors to abstain from doing. It was the most paradoxical censure in the annals of the House.—(Cheers). He pointed out that the Unionists did nothing when they were in office, after which the electors gave the crushing verdict of 1906. Mr. Asquith affirmed that Canada had not departed from her old policy. Nowhere was there any shadow of evidence that countries armed with tariffs were treated better than we were. The objections to the proposed Imperial preference were the increase in the price of bread at home, and the friction, inequality and embitterment, it would cause in the different parts of the Empire, inasmuch as colonies like South Africa which did not send food would not be benefited.

Mr. Asquith continued, in the face of the statements of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Lemieux, that Canada wanted no return for her preference, the assertions that the Colonies had been knocking at our doors for years was absurd.

Protection not Dead.

In connection with the Canadian Agreement, Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, had carefully watched British interests and had been assured that the preferences given Britain by Canada would be carefully maintained. The goods which Canada was able to send to the United States at lower rates than to Britain were manufactures, in which the possibility of Canada competing with us was infinitesimal. To prevent the agreement, if that had been possible, would have been to the interest neither of Britain, Canada nor the Empire. He was not foolish enough to suppose that protection was dead in England, but they were celebrating the obsequies of Imperial preference. They ought to be thankful that the common-sense of the electors had averted an institution, which would have been the most disastrous political imposture of the age.

A Wide Outlook Needed.

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Asquith had defended Canadian statesmen from supposed aspersions, but the most violent attack on them was contained in Mr. Asquith's last words. The imposture, of which he had spoken, had been endorsed by every Colonial Premier. If the verdict of the electors had been given on fiscal reform, he hoped it would not be contended later that the verdict had been given on other questions. The difference between the Government and the Opposition was the Government's refusal to treat the Colonists in the interests of the Empire, better than foreigners. They must look ahead and take a wide outlook, and not confine their view to the immediate commercial position of their own constituencies. He was certain that the verdict of the people would eventually be reversed.

Mr. Lyttelton resumed the fiscal debate and again emphasised the point that the object of the Conservatives was not to criticise Canada and the United States, but to censure the Imperial loss of a great opportunity of mutual preference between Canada and the Mother Country. He denied Mr. Asquith's statement that the agreement was inevitable.

Sir J. A. Simon wound up the debate, saying that whatever their differences the House of Commons ought to send a message that whatever Canada's choice, we were confident that it would make no difference in the ties of affection and devotion binding the Motherland and the Dominion.

Fiscal Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The fiscal amendment to the address in the House of Commons was rejected by 321 votes to 222.

The Labour Members and the Nationalists voted with the Government.

The O'Brienites abstained from voting. Hitherto the Nationalists have abstained from voting on fiscal questions.

Payment of Members.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a deputation from the Trades Union Congress, said he hoped to give effect to the proposals for the payment of members during the present session. The Prime Minister believed that each citizen should have only one vote, and declared himself in favour of transferable registration. He further stated that the election period should be shortened, even if a one-day election were impracticable. Mr. Asquith concluded by advocating the closing of public-houses during voting.

Declaration of London.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, to-day, intimated that the Declaration of London and the Naval Prize Bill would not be debated till the Imperial Conference had considered them. The Crown would not be advised to ratify the declaration, if the House of Commons voted adversely on it.

The statement was received with cheers.

Army Estimates.

Mr. Haldane, replying to a deputation, foreshadowed an increase in the Army estimates.

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Protest in Dominion Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 10.

During the debate in the Dominion House of Commons on the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, Mr. Monk, a Conservative, protested against the unseemly haste with which the Government was asking Parliament to ratify the Agreement. He suggested that the Liberal Government in England had instructed Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, to favour the Reciprocity proposals, in order to secure a political advantage.

He moved an amendment, regretting that the Government had not given more time to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people and of the interests concerned.

Amendment Defeated.

Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, denied that the House was being rushed. The question had been before the people for forty years. The resolution under discussion would be followed by a Bill, every stage of which would be fully debated.

Reciprocity, he continued, was a great boon The Opposition to it in the United States was confined to selfish interests, while the opponents of the proposals in Canada were beating the big drum of Imperialism, and insulting the intelligence of the people by claiming that the acceptance of a trade arrangement with the United States would interfere with the loyalty of the Canadians.

The amendment was defeated by 97 votes to 72. It was a straight Party vote, but the usual Government majority is 50.

The Bill in Committee.

Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, opening the debate on the Reciprocity Bill in Committee, said that the diversion of trade from the North to the South rendered meaningless the gigantic enterprises of the Trans-Continental Railway and the construction of the Georgian canal. He believed that the impelling cause of the United States' seeking reciprocity was a realisation of the value of Canada's natural resources, which ought to be kept and developed for the benefit of Canadians.—(Opposition Cheers.) Mr. Borden urged the House not to abandon the task of building up a nation in the Northern half of the Continent, which their fathers began. He then denounced the reciprocity treaty of forty years ago.

FIRE AT LORD CREWE'S HOUSE.

Anxiety for the Countess.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

A fierce fire broke out at Lord Crewe's house at midnight (last night). Fierce flames darting from the roof caused the greatest alarm, as the Countess of Crewe and her infant were asleep in the building.

Numerous engines fought the flames for an hour, and succeeded in confining the fire to the top storey, which was considerably damaged. Lord Crewe was active in assisting the firemen.

It was not necessary to remove the Countess from the building. A crowd of fashionable spectators was gathered on the moore.

MILITARY AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Two Aviators Killed.

PARIS, FEB. 10.

The aviators Messieurs Noel and De la Torre lost their lives, while testing a military aeroplane at Douzy in the Ardennes. The wings dropped off as they were descending.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Submarines Ordered.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Australia has ordered two submarines from Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co.

THE AGA KHAN'S VISIT TO KARACHI CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 10.

His Highness the Aga Khan was expected to arrive at Karachi on Saturday, the 18th instant and arrangements were made by the Sind Mahomedans to give a large garden party in his honour, Rs. 2,000 were subscribed for his enertainment. The news was then published that His Highness had cancelled the fixture. Discussion then took place as to the disposal of Rs. 2,000, whether by bestowal towards the local Mahomedan education fund or handing it to His Highness the Aga Khan's Aligarh University Fund. It was next announced that no message whatever had been received in Karachi from the Aga Khan cancelling or altering arrangements for his visit. Finally the "Sind Gazette" publishes the announcement from Aga Khan Telegraphed to-day from Lucknow, in reply to enquiries, that unforeseen circumstances prevent his coming to Karachi.

BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

Proposed Demarcation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 10.

In connection with the statement by Reuter's Peking correspondent that the movements of the Police force on the Burmo-Chinese Frontier will expedite the demarcation of the boundary, this scarcely appears to be the view of the non-official Chinese.

The Rangoon Chinese merchants have received from their Agents throughout Yunnan the news that the merchants there resent the British forward movement and they propose to boycott the British goods throughout the province.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

King to Go into Camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

Sir John Hewett has proceeded to Calcutta in connection with the Coronation Durbar affairs. It is understood that the King-Emperor will go into the camp at Delhi, and that the Circuit House will consequently not be used for the Royal residence, as was first proposed. There will, therefore, be no necessity for enlarging it. This arrangement is said to command public approval at Delhi.

The sites for this camp and for those of the provincial rulers, the Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Chiefs will now be surveyed and marked out. They will be beyond the ridge and will be lighted with electric light. As regards the modes of locomotion, it is stated that steps have already been taken to induce the companies which have already vehicles in Calcutta and Bombay to send several hundreds of taxi-cabs to Delhi. As to communication between the camps, the plan under consideration is that of a circular railway with trains running at short intervals all day long.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Some of the Chief Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

The attendance at the Exhibition up to February 3, has been over five lakhs and ten thousand persons. Aviation drew twelve thousand five hundred to the Grandstand. The boxing and the Assault-at-Arms continue to attract a large number, especially the military.

Further excellent progress was made in the Boxing Tournament at the Exhibition Theatre, Allahabad, on Thursday night and some stoutly-fought contests were witnessed. The best form was shown by Sergeant Daniels in the Bantam Weights, Sergeants Ricketts, Chivers and Anderson in the Middle Weights and by Privates Wanless and Sly in the Light Weights. Each of these can be depended upon to give a good show in the later stages of the Tournament. The result of the Middle Weights is probably the most open at present

LATER.

There was a grand military display at the Assault-at-Arms at the Exhibition this afternoon. The musical ride by the 8th Hussars and the musical drive by the 77th Battery, R. F. A., were excellently performed, the attack on the frontier fort was very realistic, the bursting of shells and blowing up of the gate were cleverly carried out.

Some of the awards in the engineering court have been announced.

The Singer's Sewing Machine Co. have been awarded the Grand Prix and gold medal.

Messrs Balmer Lawrie have won the Grand Prix for their steam and electrical exhibits and eleven gold medals and five silver medals for steam and oil dynamo, sets of fans and electrical accessories.

Messrs. Beaton and Co., of Bombay, have been awarded a gold medal for petrol gas plant and fittings.

Callender's Cable and Construction Co. two gold medals for cables and accessories and insulating materials.

The Jost Fans have been awarded a gold medal.

Messrs. Macbeth Brothers have been awarded three gold medals, six bronze and one silver medals for agricultural and flour mill machinery, wood-working and engineering appliances.

Messrs. Sanby and Farmer have won a gold modal for signal fittings.

The Bengal Coal Company has won a gold medal for coal and coke.

DACOITY AT BAREILLY.

Lakh and a Half of Rupees Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 10.

A big dacoity was committed recently at Bareilly in the house of one Hulas Rai, a Bania. The owner affirms that property to the value of Rs. 1,50,000 has been stolen. The son of Hulas Rai, a young man of about 25, had a struggle with the dacoits and has received severe wounds. The dacoits are said to be Kabulis or Afridis.

There is a regiment of lancers present from the frontier districts, and this young man is said to have identified several men of this regiment as having taken part in the dacoity. The number of dacoits was between 25 and 30.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

Improvement of Industrial Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

The subject of improving industrial schools in Mysore State has been engaging the attention of the Durbar, and they have considered it essential that a definite policy and plan of work should be adopted so as to secure the best possible results in this important branch of education. They have appointed a committee to consider the subject and to submit their proposals. The committee will consider the subject in all its aspects, and will submit a full and detailed report within six months, indicating, among other things, how industrial schools should be conducted according to the comprehensive programme and what defined course of training should be systematically followed.

ALLEGED POLITICAL DACOITY.

Zemindar's House Plundered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The report of a dacoity of an alleged political nature, committed in a village situated ten miles from Goalundo on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has reached Calcutta It is stated, that, on Sunday last, some twenty young Bengalis of the superior class, armed with revolvers, raided the house of a zemindar of the village, and, after holding the inmates at bay with their weapons, broke open the safes and decamped with cash and jewellery worth several thousands of rupees.

No arrest has yet been made, but the Bengal Police are making enquiries.

VICTIMISING EUROPEANS.

Charges of Extortion against a Bengali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The police discovered further incriminating evidence against A. Mullik who was arrested the other day on a charge of victimising European officials, firms, etc. He is alleged to have obtained systematically monies on account of subscription for the benefit of Indian Police staff from Mr. Swan, District Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. Hopkins, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, Mr. Bompas, Mr. Clarke, Member for the Industry and Commerce Departments and several European firms. It is said that by this means he had an income of about one thousand rupees per month. He is said to have been carrying on this sort of fraud for the last twenty years undetected. He lived in a good style at Chandernagore, in a handsomely furnished house, maintaining a large number of servants attired in livery. His house being searched the Police found a Police Daroga's cap, uniform and cap of a Assistant Superintendent of Police, bogus programmes of entertainments with fictitious names, subscription book, two revolvers, two guns, one sword, 30 suits of clothes, 30 pairs of boots, underware, a silver dinner service, innumerable scent bottles and toilet requisities. There were also photos of many eminent Indian and European gentlemen; much correspondence from leading members of both communities was found and in one letter it is stated that the accused posed as a relative of Mr. B. De, late District, Magistrate of Hughli which posing has proved to be absolutely false. Further enquires are proceeding.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Final Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 10.

To-day in the case against Clark, Birch and Gupta before Mr. Justice Robinson and a jury at the special sessions of the Chief Court Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the accused, addressed the jury vehemently reiterating his remarks made in opening the defence on last Monday regarding the tutoring of witnesses by the police. The prosecution evidence defied analysis. Counsel asked the jury not only to bring in verdict of not guilty against all the accused but also to add a rider by the expression of their opinion as to methods used in regard to the conduct of the trial. There had been a waste of public time, waste of their time and the time of the Court and a wicked waste of public money by the way in which the case had been prolonged.

Mr. Young, on behalf of the Crown, submitted that the greater part of Mr. De Glanville's address had been devoted simply to abuse and vituperation aimed at the police, himself and the Government. There was nothing easier and simpler than to get false witnesses to bolster up the case by making insinuations such as had been made here against the Government and the police. It was proved up to the hilt that no such epidemic of anthrax, as was alleged, existed and that 245 Kheddah elephants died within ten days. Counsel who had addressed the jury for four hours will continue on Tuesday to which day the hearing is adjourned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Metropolitan is visiting Chapra, Mozaffarpur, Motihari, Durbhanga, Arrah, Buxar, Gya, Bankipore and Kagal returning to Calcutta on February 28.

A number of alterations are notified in the rules under the Indian Arms Act.

Mr. C. R. Cleveland, Director of the Criminal Intelligence, is granted two months' leave; Mr. A. B. Bernard officiates.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harinath De, Librarian, Imperial Library, is granted leave for one month and fourteen days.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Finnimore is gazetted Chief Engineer and P. W. D. Secretary to Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. Copeland as Conservator of Forests in the Tennaserim Circle, Messrs. Jackson, Carter and Tottenham revert to their respective substantive appointments.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the 5'6 gauge from Mohuda station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to mile 12 on the proposed Bhokaro-Ramgarh extension, a length of 12 miles. The project will be known as the Mohudajamuni branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a Railway on the 5.6 gauge from Jakhal on the Southern Punjab Railway to Hissar on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, a length of about 40 miles as an integral part of the Railway. The project will be known as the Jakhal-Hissar branch of the North Western Railway.

The Ralway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the Bengal-Dooars Railway for a metre-gauge line of Railway from Chalsa, a station of the Bengal-Dooars Railway to Matelli, a distance of about 5 miles. This survey will be known as the Chalsa-Matelli Railway Survey.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Dobson has been appointed Officer, Bombay Dockyard, vice Commander Jones.

Engineer Guppy has been appointed Harbour Master, Port Blair.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Archer officiates as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Major Douglas has been appointed Inspecting Officer of the Troops, Punjab.

Major Bowls Evans has been posted as Health Officer, Peshawar.

Mr. Crump is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General in Central India.

The Governor-General-in-Council has much pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to permit the recipients of the Indian Order of Merit (both Military and Civil divisions) to add the letters I. O. M. after their names.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Grover has been appointed Secretary, Army Department.

Major Younghusband, 23rd Cavalry; Moore, 3rd Horse, Chitty, 119th Infantry, Ditmas, Supply and Transport Corps, Waller, Supernumerary List, Drew, 29th Punjabis, Edward, 5th Infantry, Birkeley, Supernumerary List, Low, 9th Hodson's Horse, Stuart, 11th Rajputs, and Stainforth have been promoted Lieut Colonels.

Surgeon-General Lukis is given good service pension in the room of General Bomford.

LATEST FROM HOME:

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND POLICY.

The New South Wales Government's land policy has been defined by the Minister of Lands as "land users before land speculators." Considerable development work is to be undertaken to bring in settlers. Five hundred thousand pounds will be spent on railways, £55,000 on roads, and a large sum on resumptions.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMAMENTS.

The Dreadnought estimates have been issued to the Hungarian Delegation. The total cost of the new shipbuilding programme is estimated at £13,016.066, to be spread in instalments over the next six years. The programme includes four Dreadnoughts "of about 20,000 tons displacement" each. The Naval and Military Estimates together amount to £21,649,000.

BULGARIA.

TARIFF WAR WITH TURKEY.

A tariff war with Turkey will apparently begin to-day. Negotiations for a commercial treaty between the two countries have failed, and efforts to arrive at a provisional agreement have broken down. The authonomous Bulgarian tariff will to-day be imposed on imports from Turkey, and Turkey at the same time will impose a specially prepared tariff on all imports from Bulgaria.

CANADA.

BANKING REFORM.

The revelations of mismanagement made at the trial of Travers, the general manager of the Farmers' Bank, have greatly strengthened the movement for Government inspection of banking institutions. Every sound canon of banking seems to have been violated in the conduct of the Farmers' Bank, and there is a strong feeling that the charter never should have been granted. It is doubtful however, whether under the law the Finance Minister could have refused the application. In ten years seven banks have failed, while 12 have amalgamed with other banks, leaving now only 26 in existence. The facts have led to a very general feeling that the conditions under which banks are created and operated should be thoroughly revised.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The programme of the Canadian Pacific Railway for this year includes the construction of 400 miles of Western branch lines and an extension of the Winnipeg workshops.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

During this session a special estimate of dolls. 3,000,000 (£600,000) will be voted for beginning the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. The country will thus finally commit itself to a new project only second in importance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ONTARIO.

The Session of the Ontario Provincial Legislature was opened on Tuesday. The speech from the Throne contained the following passage :—"The output of silver from the mines at Cobalt has been greater than in any previous year, and the discoveries of gold at Pocupine and the development which has ensued give promise both of richness and permanency."

CHINA.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

The Constitutional programme submitted by the Chinese Assembly has been revised by the Throne, and in its amended form includes the promulgation during the present Chinese year of regulations for the formation of Cabinet and the appointment of an Advisory Council consisting of the members of the present Grand Council, with Prince Ching as President. Arrangements are also to be made for the withdrawal of the Manchu bounties. By the end of 1911 these changes are to be perfected, civil, commercial, and criminal laws issued, and a Privy Council instituted. In 1912 a Parliamentary Budget will be framed and regulations issued for the holding of elections, which will be followed by the organization of a Parliament in 1913.

THE PEKING-HANKAU RAILWAY.

Messrs. Dunn, Fischer, and Co., of London, have signed the contract for the balance of the Peking-Hankau Railway loan of about three million Mexican dollars.

RIOTING AT HANKAU.

There has been some serious rioting at Hankau as the result of a misunderstanding. A coolie who had been found in a state of collapse died in the hands of the British police, and was supposed by the Chinese to have been killed by them. The disorder was such that British and German bluejackets were landed and the Volunteers called out. Twelve Chinese were killed and 13 wounded. There were no foreign casualties. The situation has since quieted.

EGYPT.

SENTENCE ON A NATIONALIST LEADER.

The Nationalist leader, Mahomed Farid, was sentenced on Monday to six months' imprisonment for having furnished a eulogistic preface to a volume of seditious poems published in June last by Sheikh Ghayati. The sentence has caused some surprise, the prevailing impression before the trial being that as it was his first offence Mahomed Farid would escape more lightly. In Constantinople the sentence has excited unfavourable newspaper comment

FRANCE.

THE ARMY.

M. Clementel, in his report on the Army Estimates, presented to the Chamber, proposes to make good, by the creation of new forces composed of natives of the French Colonies, any diminution in the effective strength which may ensue from the falling birth-rate. Comparing the cost per soldier to the state in France and Germany, M. Clementel states that, while in the latter country the annual expenditure on each soldier is 1,462f. (£58 10s.), in France it is only 1,247f, (£49 18s.).

THE NAVY.

The Minister of Marine is bringing forward a Bill empowering the Government to place an order for two Dreadnought battleships of the Jean Bart type.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Two youths, who were arrested last October on a charge of having robbed and murdered a Paris bank messenger, were on Tuesday found guilty and condemned to death.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

The situation among the vineyard labourers in the Champagne district continues to show signs of improvement, except that the cellarmen and coopers at Epernay and other wine centres are becoming seriously discontented as a result of their enforced idleness. There have been no further disorderly outbreaks since the incident at Hautvillers, and a speech by M. Briand, the text of which has been placarded in all the villages, has reassured the population. Now that the Government has pledge itself to take active measures on their behalf, the labours seem to have recognized that further acts of violence would only be detrimental to their interests.

GERMANY.

A MURDER SENTENCE.

A woman, Frau Hoberich, who shot her husband dead at Nuremberg on April 27 last, has been sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment. The accused pleaded extreme provocation, alleging that her husband insulted and mishandled her and had repeatedly subjected her to violence.

GREECE.

ARREST OF AN EX-MINISTER.

Colonel Lepathiotis, who was Minister of War at the beginning of the Revolution, has been arrested with six non-commissioned officers, who were holding suspicious meetings in his house. The arrest is not taken to point to any serious movement in the Army.

THE CHAMBER.

The new revisionist Chamber opened on Saturday. The Government is preparing a project for the revision of the Constitution. It proposes to institute a Council of State, and the propriety of taking the opportunity to establish a Senate is also under discussion.

HAITI.

RELATIONS WITH SAN DOMINGO.

Relations between Haiti and San Domingo have for some time been threatened owing to a territorial dispute. Recently troops were reported to have been mobilized. As a result of the influence of American financiers who are working at the reorganization of the two States both Haiti and San Domingo have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.

HONDURAS.

REBEL GUNBOAT CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES CRUISER.

The United States cruiser Tacoma has seized the revolutionary gunboat Hornet, which, after recruiting a number of gunners and engineers in the United States, has been threatening hostilities against the Honduras Government. Ex-President Bonilla, the insurgent leader, who recently proclaimed himself "Constitutional President of Honduras," had defied the American commander to seize the vessel. It is stated that British and American bluejackets will be landed for the protection of the neutral zone.

JAPAN.

THE ANARCHIST PLOT.

Twelve of the Anarchist convicted of conspiring against the Throne, including Dr. Kotoku and his wife, were executed on Tuesday. The remainder have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for a term of years.

MAURITIUS.

ELECTION RIOTS.

Serious election riots broke out at Curepipe last week and spread to Port Louis. A mob of coloured people at the latter place wrecked several places of business and newspaper offices of the opposite party. Troops had to be called out to restore order. Two deaths resulted from fights among the civilians.

MEXICO.

THE INSURRECTION.

According to advices from Mexican frontier points the insurgents have captured San Ignacio. Government troops were caught in an ambush at Galanea last week, and the most moderate estimate of their losses is 80 dead and 50 wounded. Four additional troops of United States Cavalry are being despatched from Fort Sam Houston to preserve the neutrality of the United States territory.

NEW ZEALAND.

BRITISH BOY IMMIGRANTS.

A party of 50 typical British working lads from London and Liverpool have arrived at Wellington for farm work, under a trial experiment of the New Zealand Government. Much interest is being taken in the venture. Employment was found on the day of arrival for 28 of the lads, and it is pointed out that probably a thousand more could be readily placed in healthy farm situations with good pay.

PANAMA.

The Government of Panama desires to have a railway from Panama to David, a distance of 275 miles. It is about to invite foreign capital, and will guarantee 5 per cent. on an investment of £2,000,000.

PERSIA.

FRESH BRITISH NOTE.

The three months allowed to Persia to restore order on the Southern roads having expired ; the British Minister at Teheran has presented a Note to the Persian Government stating that Great Britain, in view of the measures hitherto undertaken, will maintain an expectant attitude, reserving her right to insist on the engagement of British officers if it should prove necessary.

SUGGESTED AMERICAN ASSISTANCE.

The Persian Minister at Washington has asked the State Department to suggest the name of five American financier who could systematize the Persian finances. These include a treasurer and a general director of taxation. The scheme in no way involves the relations of Persia with other countries. Mr. Knox, after conference with Mr. MacVeagh, has submitted suitable names.

PORTUGAL.

DOM MIGUEL.

One of the chief leaders of the Miguelista Party has informed our Lisbon Correspondent that Dom Miguel will limit his operations to propaganda by means of the daily newspaper the Nacao, which supports his party. If called upon by his country he would return, open his ranks to all the Monarchists, and devote himself to the advancement of Portugal under a most liberal form of government.

NATIVE LABOUR ON COCOA PLANTATIONS.

The Minister of Marine and Colonies has resolved at the request of the Sao Thome cocoa planters, that henceforth all native labour shall be recruited from Portuguese Guinea instead of from Angola, as the Guinea natives are obtainable under more economical conditions and are physically stronger.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Our Special Correspondent in Portugal reports that even among many stanch Republicans there exists a tendency to criticize as untimely the ill-advised interference of the Government with the legitimate freedom of the Press. The "Povo do Aveiro" an independent paper has been arbitrarily suppressed. Other papers are taking precautions against mob violence. Thus the Oporto Roman Catholic organ, palavra, has the doors and windows of it offices barricaded, while at the front and rear arrangements have been made to repel assaults with boiling water from a fire hose, lime, acid, &c.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA AND THE UNION.

In a speech at Wellington on Saturday, General Botha appealed for moderation and tolerance which were necessary, he declared, to ensure the stability of the Union. It was expedient, he thought, immediately to start unifying the Ministerial organizations of the various provinces. He was in favour of protection, but not protection for one part of the country against another. The Government intended to establish irrigation works on a large scale throughtout the country, and were also considering the question of buying up plots of land for purposes of closer settlement on the principle of helping those who wished to help themselves.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Mr. J. M. Hayman, late Deputy-Director of Agriculture of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has been appointed by the British South Africa Company to superintend the commercial development of the company's agricultural estate in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Hayman is a graduate of the McGill University, Montreal and will leave England about the end of this month. He will report upon the existing agricultural wealth of Northern Rhodesia in the form of cotton, rubber, and fibres, with special regard to their commercial importance and utility, and will investigate the possibility of establishing new industries by the cultivation of such products as have been proved by experience elsewhere to be capable of profitable development under similar conditions.

TURKEY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS' PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The forest lands of the British subjects Canelli and Jacob Juda near Vodena, in the Monastir province, have been devastated by 200 armed Moslem villagers, who held their rendezvous at the Vodena Municipal building and were led by the Headman. This outrage appears to have been instigated by the local Committee of Union and Progress. The authorities, though previously warned, were unable or unwilling to prevent this wanton destruction of property. The British Embassy has addressed a protest to the Porte.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

Our Constantinople Correspondent reports that there has recently been a noticeable tendency on the part of certain Constantinople journals to depict the situation in Macedonia as one of increasing gravity in consequence of the alleged atrocities of Greek and Bulgarian bands. According to several independent and trustworthy, observers of affairs in the European provinces of Turkey the activity of the bands has, as a matter of fact, greatly diminished since the suppression of the Courts-martial, and political brigandage has practically ceased.

WRITERS EXILED.

Three members of the Democratic Party, who were accused of writing and publishing article in which certain Ministers were attacked with great violence of expression, have been shipped of as exiles to an unknown destination after trial by a secret Court-martial. A fourth, the Albanian editor of a suppressed newspaper, escaped from prison. The Constantinple journals make no comment on the fact of his companions.

UNITED STATES.

IMMIGRATION.

Additional immigration regulations of a drastic character governing the conduct of steamship companies and their officers and vessels are provided in a Bill introduced in the Senate under the auspices of the National Immigration Commission. The responsibility for the introduction of aliens is placed directly on the companies and heavy penalties, which include in certain circumstances the seizure of vessels, are recoverable in cases where immigrants are landed unlawfully.

THE CORONATION.

Representation of the Territorial Force.

So many speculative reports concerning the attendance of the Territorials at the Coronation have been published that a definite statement on the subject will be welcomed, says the "Times." Although as yet this cannot be given completely, it will be interesting to the public and gratifying to the force to learn that, almost without doubt, the principle of universal representation will be adopted, and that accordingly, detachments from even the most remote provincial units may be expected to be present on this great occasion.

This disposition on the part of the War Office—which has been shown in the case of the Regulars—not to regard nearness to London as giving any claim to priority will be regarded with much satisfaction by outlying corps, and should be productive of considerable emulation in the way of smartness of turnout and general demeanour.

The detachments from each unit will not be large, and it is impossible at the present stage to state what will be the actual strength. But it is interesting to note that a precedent exists for a general, though not universal, representation of the Territorial Force in the remarkable colour presentation parade which was held at Windsor on June 19, 1909. On that occasion 108 units were represented, and in the majority of cases the strength in officers and men of each representative detachment, including guidon or colour party, was about twenty-five. It can only be surmised that this precedent will be followed ; but it seems probable, in view of the extremely smooth manner in which the arrangements worked on the occasion in question and of the comparative facility with which detachments of about this size can be brought to London from remote stations.

A rumour has been circulated that it is contemplated to hold a great military review in London during the Coronation, in which the assembled Territorials might naturally expect to take part. The rumour may be dismissed as incorrect, if only for the reason that there does not exist in London sufficient space for the holding of any military review on a large scale.

PREPARATIONS FOR COLONIAL TROOPS.

Lord Cheylesmore, who was honorary secretary of the committee which made the arrangements for the entertainment of the troops who represented the Colonies at the Coronation of King Edward, has made the following statement:—

"I am starting the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee again with the Duke of Abercorn, as chairman, as before. Only yesterday I drafted some circular letters asking some of the old members to serve, and I shall soon have to invite subscriptions. I have seen the officials of the War Office, and Colonial Office, and they are very anxious that we should do what was done in 1902. In 1902 the committee were greatly indebted to the proprietors and managers of the London theatres and music-halls, no fewer than 15,000 complimentary tickets being received, and in addition Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Tree (as he then was), and other proprietors invited large numbers of the troops to "soirees" on the stages of the theatres. Over 3,000 tickets were given for "Paris in London" at Earl's Court, the Zoological Gardens invited over 3,000 men, and free admission was also given at Madame Tussaud's, Maskelyne and Cook's, and similar entertainments.

"As the troops were quartered at the Alexandra Park and at different places outside London, I took a house in Dover Street and furnished it as a club for the men, and arranged for special trains to take them back at night, I do not know whether this will be necessary this time, as the Union Jack Club will help. In this year's arrangement Sir Edward Ward at the War Office and Mr. Harris at the Colonial Office are co-operating with the committee, whose offices are at 116 Victoria Street, where Mr. Oliver Williams will be pleased to give any information that may be required. This year's programme will be practically the same as the last one, although, there will be no Indian troops on this occasion. This year I shall want £5,000, but have no doubt that the patriotic public will subscribe. The number of Colonial troops at the Coronation will be, roughly, from 1,500 to 2,000, and they will probably arrive a week or ten days before the event. Last time, in conjunction with the committee, entertainments were given to the men by the Lord Mayor, the City Companies, and the Brigade of Guards, and similar arrangements will doubtless be made this year."

At the recent meeting of the Coronation Committee a gala performance, to be held at His Majesty's Theatre, was officially incorporated in the scheme of the forthcoming Coronation festivities in accordance with a suggestion made by the late Prince Francis of Teck, of which his Majesty most graciously approved. The entire proceeds of the occasion will be devoted to theatrical charities. The idea has been warmly welcomed by the theatrical profession, and an influential committee has been formed.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, and other Provincial Premiers will attend the Coronation. While no official announcement has yet been made, it is fully expected that Sir Wilfred Laurier will also attend, and Mr. Fielding if his health permits.

According to a Reuter telegram from Pekin, Tsai-chen, the eldest son of Prince Ching, the Regent, will represent China at the Coronation.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

It is stated that the Secretary of State for India in Council has made further provision to meet the needs of Indian students sojourning in England. In his Budget speech last July Mr. Montague mentioned that during the preceding twelve months Mr. T. W. Arnold, the Educational Adviser, had personally interviewed 1,300 students, and that in 70 cases the parents had appointed him guardian of their sons, with the care of their monetary allowances. In the meantime there has been a considerable increase in the total number of young Indians here, a great many having been attracted by the desire to enter for study at the Inns of Court before the revised regulations, which make the rules of admission for young men from abroad more stringent came into force. Moreover, the transfer of the Bureau of Information from the India Office to the new Indian centre provided out of Indian revenues, at 21 Cromwell Road, has increased the facilities for students to seek out the adviser on whom has also devolved a large measure of responsibility in respect to the general management of the centre.

In these circumstances Lord Crewe has decided to give Mr. Arnold regular assistance in discharging duties which cannot be relegated to a merely clerical staff, however efficient. An Indian educationist is to be appointed as his chief assistant, and a selection for the post will shortly be announced. In the meantime Mr. F. M. Cheshire, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed second assistant for a period of three years. The object of this limitation is that the second assistant should always be a young graduate of recent University experience, and should thus be in a position to enter sympathetically into the ideas and outlook of students belonging to his own, or the immediately succeeding, generation of undergraduates.

Another appointment made by the Secretary of State is that of Mr. J. M Campion, M. I. C. E. late Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government, to assist Mr. Arnold in advising and directing Indian students coming to Europe to undergo training for the engineering profession. This is not, however, a whole-time appointment, and Mr. Campion is undertaking it at a salary that is little more than nominal.

The Northbrook Society, which has greatly increased its membership since the transfer to 21 Cromwell Road, has appointed Mr. Gerald Wheeler, B. A. (Lond.), to the position of secretary. It may be added that in every way the centre for this society and the National Indian Association has been a great success, a considerable number of young Indians spending much of their leisure there.

SIND IRRIGATION PROJECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 10.

The *Sind Gazette* understands that the Conference on the Sind Irrigation Project will be held in Karachi at the end of this month and will be attended by Sir John Benton and Mr. Hill, the Chief Engineer to the Bombay Government, who will come here for the purpose. This will probably be the last Conference on this subject before the papers are submitted to the Secretary of State.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Fresh British Note.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Jan. 23 :—

The expiration of the period of three months given to Persia put her Southern house in order has produced from the British Minister a Note which, in the circumstances, was inevitable. While Persia cannot be said to have succeeded, conversely she cannot be said to have failed; though little has yet been accomplished, something has been attempted. Accordingly, Sir George Barclay has informed the Persian Government that Great Britain views with satisfaction the measures undertaken, and, while pointing out that the recent immunity from robbery is due to the severity of the weather, says that Great Britain will preserve an expectant attitude. As the success of the measures taken is not yet clear, the Note reserves the right to insist on the engagement of British officers later if it should prove necessary.

Regarding the Customs surtax, the Note points out that the increase would be a heavy burden on a trade which is almost entirely British. Though willing to consent to a surtax for defraying the cost of the employment of British officers, Great Britain is unable to consent to it in order to assist the Persian Government to execute measures which ought to be a permanent charge on the ordinary revenue, and for the success of which there is no guarantee.

In Persian official circles modified satisfaction is expressed at the terms of the Note.

STATEMENT BY THE PERSIAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

A Paris telegram of Jan. 21 states:—The Persian Minister here, interviewed by the "Matin," declared that Persians were both distressed and astounded to hear on all sides talk of the division of Persia. They had a real passion for their national independence, and their religion strengthened their patriotism. There was nothing to justify the catastrophe which was supposed to threaten them. The Minister continued:—

"It is sometimes said that Great Britain and Russia divided Persia between themselves in 1907, but the most solemn declarations by Great Britain and Russia proclaimed Persia's integrity and independence. In a document handed by the British Minister to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs on Sept. 5, 1907, less than a week after the conclusion of the famous Anglo-Russian agreement, the British Government undertakes in its name, and in the name of M. Isvolsky wholly to respect the independence of the Persians and to help them without interfering in their affairs. Since then British and Russian statesmen have not ceased to lavish upon us the most loyal assurances. How could Russia have made Germany, at the Potsdam meeting, recognise a division which does not exist? How could Germany desire to conclude a similar bargain with England? Persia alone has the right to grant the right of constructing its railways to the most capable. To allege that the lives of foreigners in Persia are endangered is a revolting calumny. No foreigner was touched in the two revolutions. Let there be no thought of dividing Persia; let there rather be thoughts of supporting her, to enable her to sustain a role worthy of her past."

TURKEY AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

Writing from Berlin on Jan. 23, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The German Press professes to consider that Rifaat Pasha's references to the assurances of the German Ambassador in Constantinople have disposed of Turkish uneasiness about the arrangements made at Potsdam and their consequences. It is not explained what has become of the St. Petersburg negotiations about the Baghdad Railway, about Northern Anatolia, and about other questions concerning Turkish territory and Turkish interest. Rifaat Pasha is reported to have said that in view of the thoroughly sincere and friendly relations with England, Turkey had no doubts about the maintenance of Turkish rights on the Persian Gulf. This would seem to be a reply to the German accusations and insinuations about English aims in Mesopotamia, and to signify that Turkey can look after herself in Anglo-Turkish questions The 'Vossische Zeitung' accordingly devotes a leading article to attempting to turn the point of this "sign of increasing self-confidence." Reforming to Lord Landsdowne's statement in 1903 to the effect that England would resist to the uttermost the establishment of a naval base or a fortified fort in the Persian Gulf the journal writes :—

"At that time this warning was directed against Russia (sic). In those days Turkey did not count. Now Turkey has come into the picture. The views of the British Foreign Office have not changed. They may be summed up in a sentence—that England and only England has anything to say in the Persian Gulf. This view can hardly be brought into harmony with the words of Rifaat Pasha. A friendly agreement between England and Turkey in matters affecting the Pessian Gulf could hardly be reached except by a renunciation and a retreat on the part of Turkey."

The "Tanin" of Constantinople published on Jan. 25 a leading article replying to certain criticisms contained in the "Times" in regard to Turkey position in the Persian Gulf. The "Tanin" admits that Great Britain "may have certain rights in the Gulf, and therefore recognises the necessity for friendly negotiation between the two Powers, but asks for information as to the precise nature of the relations between England and the Sheikhs of Mohammerah and Koweit.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S ADVENTURE.

Visit from Supposed Madman.

SIR Thomas Lipton had an unpleasant adventure on Saturday of mail week at his house in Southgate. In the morning he received a message by telephone purporting to come from Scotland Yard to the effect that "Detective-Inspector Welldon" was on his way to the house to see him about two forged cheques which had been passed at Euston on the previous Friday night. A few minutes after the message had been received a well-dressed man, apparently about 34 years of age, arrived at the house, and on giving the name of "Inspector Welldon," was shown into the billiard room.

Sir Thomas Lipton joined him immediately, and was a little disconcerted, after a handshake by the movement of his visitor to a position between himself and the door. He had little time, however, for reflection. The man wished to know whether they were alone, and being first assured that they were and then that the door was shut, he ordered Sir Thomas Lipton to sit down. Sir Thomas Lipton replied that he preferred to stand, and insisted on doing so in spite of another request, rather violently made, to be seated.

The man then admitted that he had not come from any bank and that his name was not "Inspector Welldon." Sir Thomas Lipton suspected from the man's manner that he had an irresponsible if not a dangerous individual to deal with, and his suspicion was uncomfortably free from doubt when, next moment, the unbidden guest produced from his pocket a razor. Fortunately he did not lose his presence of mind. Going up to the man, he tried to calm him, and had the satisfaction of succeeding. The visitor, throwing the razor on the billiard table, replied, "Oh! thanks; you do not know what you have done for me—you have saved me from suicide." Sir Thomas Lipton continued to talk in a friendly tone for a few minutes and then got out of the room by saying that the telephone bell was ringing and that he must be excused for a moment. Once outside, Sir Thomas Lipton despatched a servant for the police and rapidly explained the position to Colonel Neill, a guest in his house. Host and guests between them managed to keep the man occupied with amiable conversation until the arrival of officers in plain clothes, who were invited to inspect the pictures in the room and walked round it on that pretence until they were near enough to effect their capture. The statement of the man crediting Sir Thomas Lipton with having saved his life he explained after arrest. He had meant to committee suicide in Hyde Park but happened to pick up a piece of paper with the name of Sir Thomas Lipton on it, and then decided to seek his assistance. Sir Thomas Lipton was glad to say he had never had a similar experience before. The man, after detention at the police station, was conducted to Edmonton Workhouse. After his admission to the infirmary the man behaved in quite a rational manner. He was seen with a number of other cases by a magistrate in the workhouse observation ward and was ordered to be detained for further information. He gave his age as 28 and [illegible] that he was a ship's steward, adding that he [illegible] Port Elizabeth.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

Eleven Lives Lost.

COLLISION BETWEEN PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAINS.

A passenger train for Cardiff, with 200 passengers from the mining districts of Mid-Glamorganshire, was wrecked on Monday morning on the Taff Vale Railway a mile away from Pontypridd Junction by comming into collision with a stationary mineral train on the same line of metals. Eleven of the passengers were killed, including three members of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and the injuries to five other people in the train were serious.

The passenger train was running from Swansea to Cardiff. At Treherbert a Taff Vale engine and some additional coaches were put on before the train started on its journey down the Rhondda Valley to Pontypridd Junction and Cardiff. The train, which stops at every station from Treherbert, is timed to leave there at 9-10 and is due at Pontypridd Junction at 9-49, and was well up to time this morning. It had taken on more coaches at Porth, and there were more passengers than usual travelling by it. It is a convenient morning train from the mining valleys of South Wales into Cardiff, and is generally fairly full, and this morning there were about 200 passengers.

THE PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT.

A little more than a mile from Pontypridd, the junction for Merthyr and the Aberdare Valley, the line, which cuts through a hillside high above the valley, curves towards some sidings. At the far end of the bend there are six through lines and sidings on either hand. Rounding this bend at a good speed, the driver of the passenger train had his view of the line obstructed by wagons, which stood in the sidings. On his near side he could of course see his signals but it was not until he was on the piece of track known as Coke Ovens that he saw ahead of him a few yards away a mineral train standing on the line on which he was travelling. The mineral train was at a standstill, apparently waiting for its signal to proceed south towards Cardiff. The driver and fireman applied their brakes at once, but, although both stuck manfully to their posts, they failed to avert a collision. The engine, one of the type used for local traffic without a tender, smashed the rear guard's van, which, fortunately, seems to have had no occupant at the time, to fragments, and the heavily-freighted coal wagons were thrown about like playthings. The engine remained upright and was not so severely damaged as might have been expected from the force of the collision, but fearful havoc was wrought upon the train which it was drawing. The first two coaches were telescoped into one another and half of the fifth was wedged into the fourth. The third, a composite first and second class, in a providential way was almost unseathed; there were telescoped coaches on either side of it, but it stood the strain of the sudden stoppage better and held its ground against the battering rams which were causing death and injury in its front and rear.

When the railway servants on the train, none of whom was killed or seriously injured, together with the many passengers who had escaped injury, began the work of rescue they saw that a number of those who were imprisoned in the telescoped coaches were beyond their help.

The cause of the accident has not been revealed by the officials of the railway company. There seems to be only two possible hypotheses. Either by a signalman's error the passenger train was let into the section before the mineral train had been given its signal to start or the driver overran his signals.

ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

The following announcement is made officially:—"The King and Queen hope to visit Dublin and Edinburgh during the month of July next."

The following telegram was received at each of the newspaper offices in Dublin on Jan. 25 from Methlic, Scotland:—

"The Lord-Lieutenant desires me to inform you that he has received official intimation that it is the intention of their Majesties the King and Queen to visit Ireland in July. The exact date will be announced later.—Secretary to Lord-Lieutenant, Haddo House."

Preparations for the forthcoming Royal visit are understood to be taking tangible shape, and estimates have been formed for carrying out an extensive scheme of renovation, redecoration, and improvement both in the State apartments at the Castle and also at the Viceregal Lodge, where it is believed to be the intention that the King and Queen should enter residence during their stay in Dublin. The "Dublin Evening Mail" says:—"Several thousands of pounds are to be set aside for the carrying out of the scheme the object being to enable their Majesties to hold a Court in Dublin, and also for the arrangement of a series of brilliant State functions and festivities to mark an occasion which we are sure will be hailed with joy and delight among all their Irish subjects."

LORD CREWE ON INDIA.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India at a lunch given by the North Staffordshire Liberal Federation at Stoke on Jan. 21 spoke at some length regarding his new position and the future of Indian responding to the toast of his Majesty's Ministers.

He said in succeeding Lord Morley as Secretary for India he was undertaking no light task. It was a piece of good fortune for India that at a time when reforms in Indian government were expected and were indeed necessary, a man of so wide on outlook and of such rare intellectual calibre as Lord Morley should have been found to carry them out. (Cheers.)

Discussing the outlook, Lord Crewe said he had been far too short a time in his present office to dogmatise about India, but he thought he could say the general outlook there was a hopeful one. In the last few years there had been heard much of what was described by the word "unrest." There had been a certain general ferment of opinion and there had been what we must be careful to regard as an entirely separate thing, certain deplorable outbreaks of violence. But it was hoped that the reforms which were instituted in the time of the late India Administration were going to be given a fair chance and indeed it was most desirable that they should, for almost worse in a period of what was described as "unrest" than the agitations themselves was the effect upon the general life of the country. All the problems which it was the duty of a Government to consider—problems of how to deal with scarcity of food, how to bring about a greater diffusion of elementary education, to mention but a few—all those were liable to be pushed aside when the mind and energy of the Government were taken up with considerations of public safety. But he trusted that a period of greater repose was before them, and he looked forward for one thing to the approaching visit of the King and Queen to India—a proposal which he was given to understand was exciting the greatest enthusiasm among all creeds and classes—to do much to ensure that time of tranquillity which was so needful for the future advance of our great empire there. (Cheers.)

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Castalia." Feb. 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock on the night of the 11th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 6-15 p.m. sharp.

TO PORTSAID.

Galleway, Mr F W
Symonds, Mrs L E M
Walker, Miss L M C

TO LONDON.

De Vitre, Mr. E E D
De Vitre, Mrs
Dalton, Mr J A
Hall, Mr W E
Rodgers, Lt-Col
Sharpe, Mr H H
Sharpe, Mrs and infant
Wilson, Rev G
Wilson, Mrs, child and infant
Young, Capt G J G
Young, Mrs

TO LIVERPOOL.

Curtis, Mrs, nurse and infant
Ellis, Mrs S G, child and infant
Eicher, Rev. C
Eicher, Mrs and 2 children
Goodwin, Miss V
Maccrae, Maj J L
Paterson, Mrs S
Bowbotham, Mrs W

TO NEW YORK.

Beal, Rev W D
Beal, Mrs, child and infant

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The House of Commons and the Veto Bill.

The Cabinet met on January 20 for the first time since the General Election, to consider the business and procedure in the coming session. It may be assumed, says the parliamentary correspondent of the "Times," that in regard to the business of primary importance, the Parliament Bill, the Government are agreed that they must go straight ahead with the Bill, so that it may pass expeditiously through the House of Commons; and indeed, the desirability of this course from the Liberal point of view has been emphasised for some time past in the Liberal Press. Doubtless the Cabinet were informed of the views entertained on this and other subjects not only by Liberals of the rang and file, but also by the Labour Party and Nationalists. There is no question of dictation from any of the sections to the Government; rather is it that the Government's Veto policy in the first year of the new Parliament commands the assent of all sections of their supporters. Such is the Ministerial view, and there is little doubt that the Government are justified in supposing that Mr. Redmond will not be disposed, after the elections, to make any difficulty about the whisky duty, and that the Labour Party will not hazard the progress of the Veto Bill by too early an insistance on their demands with regards to the Osborne judgement. It is thought, therefore, that the Cabinet so far as their supporters are concerned, have a free hand during the present year. In this connection it is of interest to note that Mr. Redmond in a speech at Dublin on Jan. 18, anticipated that a Home Rule Bill would be passed through the House of Commons "at any rate in the year 1912," that is to say, the Home Rule question would not complicate the proceedings in 1911.

The only problem, therefore, which at present confronts the Government is the question of time. That their Veto policy may have the best chance of success, it is very important, from the Ministerial point of view, to proceed with the Parliament Bill with such expedition that if a crisis arose upon it the crisis should take place well before the date fixed for the Coronation, which is June 22. Obviously, if the policy of asking for a special creation of peers, which has so often been advocated by Radicals, were resorted to by the Government, their natural and politic desire would be to avoid embarrassing the Crown by pressing such a step in the midst of the Coronation ceremonies. Therefore, if the Parliament Bill is to go to the House of Lords in time to allow that House to come to a decision upon it before June, the Bill must be passed through the House of Commons before Easter. Good Friday falls this year on April 14. The question of dates has thus become a controlling factor in the Ministerial plans, and the means by which the Parliament Bill can be passed through the Commons before Easter must be considered.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

But besides the Parliament Bill there is a considerable amount of financial business to be got through in the Commons before Easter. There are first, the Supplementary Estimates. There is the remnant of the Budget of 1910-11, on which the Government are pledged to allow considerable latitude of discussion. There are the Navy Estimates and the Army Estimates, and it is clear that the discussion of the Navy Estimates must make demands on the time of the House. It is almost certain that there will be a great increase in the Navy Estimate—such an increase in the coming year was foreshadowed in Ministerial speeches last year, and there is no reason to suppose that there is any change in the Ministerial intention. The increase is likely to arouse the opposition of the Radicals, while on the Unionist side it may be considered insufficient to meet the needs of the future. A certain number of days must be given to these discussions. Last March five days were allotted to the discussion of the Supplementary Estimates, three to the Army Estimates, and four to the Navy Estimates. Then there is the Budget for 1911-12. There is now a precedent for the postponement of the yearly Budget, and, whatever objections may be urged to such a procedure, it is an expedient to which a Government pressed for time may now, perhaps, be expected to resort.

It is understood that there is no intention on the part of the Government to propose a closure scheme for passing the Parliament Bill through the Commons, and, as has already been intimated, they desire to consider amendments on their merits, providing that they are not destructive of the principle of the Bill. There is no reason to suppose that the ordinary closure will not be resorted to in the course of the debates if the Government deem it desirable, but it may be assumed that there is a strong feeling on the part of members of the Ministry that to pass such a Bill through the House of Commons by a drastic use of the closure would be an ill foundation for a subsequent request to the King to create 500 peers in order to pass it through the House of Lords.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

With this intention of affording the Commons a reasonable time for debating the Parliament Bill, and of allowing a fair discussion on the remainder of the Budget of 1910-11, and in view of the time also required for the Navy Estimates, to say nothing of the Army and the Supplementary Estimates, it is apparent that the Government will need all the time they can get before Easter, even if the Budget for 1911-12 is relegated to a later period of the session.

One other important item of business has not been mentioned, that is the Bill for the Payment of Members. It is understood that the Government regard this measure as one of the most urgent parts of their programme for the year, after the Parliament Bill.

It is expected that the Parliament Bill will be re-introduced in the same form in which it was presented to the last Parliament. When the Bill was before the House of Lords at the close of the last Parliament Lord Crewe intimated that the Government would be prepared to consider amendments to the proposal that the Speaker should be the arbiter with regard to Money Bills; but it is thought on the Ministerial side that relevant amendments to the other portions of the Bill must be comparatively few. According to usage the preamble of the Bill is postponed until the clauses are passed in Committee, and when the preamble, containing the famous Ministerial pronouncement with regard to the reform of the Second Chamber, is reached, the Government will be challenged by the Opposition to state what is their plan of reform. It is well known that the Radicals, the Labour members, and the Nationalists are opposed to reform, and thus the discussion of the preamble will be peculiarly interesting. If the Unionists were not satisfied with the Ministeral statement, and voted in consequence against the preamble, it might be rejected.

The Government, doubtless, will make no assumption as to the course that will be pursued by the Opposition. The latter, as has already been intimated, are in favour of the straightforward plan of presenting in the House of Lords as soon as may be a Bill embodying their own policy of reform. Whether or not this course will give to the Governmet some tactical advantage when the preamble of the Veto Bill comes to be discussed in the commons it is felt by the Opposition that to give such an earnest of their sincerity at the outset of the struggle is a course that will commend itself to those who are fair-minded.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

"The chief problem before the Unionist Party is how to stimulate the local associations to continuous activity, and occasional letters on the subject from the leader to the member in the periods that intervene between elections would have an encouraging effect in the devision." This is the problem stated in the course of a long article on Unionist organisation by the parliamentary correspondent of the "Times," who says that some light and entertaining articles are appearing in various quarters on the subject of Unionist organisation. Ostensibly designed to point the way to Unionist success, they achieve piquancy by abuse and mystery by the absence of practical suggestions, it is an open secret that some members of the party are in sympathy with this compaign.

During the recent election the Chief Whip drew closer the ties between the Whips' Department and the Central Office, and in this he was pursuing the course which has been adopted with so much success by the Liberals. Historically, as well as actually, the Central Office is an extension of the Whips' Office, and is under the direct control of the leaders of the party in Parliament. After serving the party with honour and distinction as Chief Whip for some eight years Sir Alexander Acland-Hood may, or may not have contemplated retirement from the office in the near future. But it may be said with certainty that he was no such intention at present and in face of the recent attack many would think such a course veryundesirable.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

England's Food Supply.

The Foreign Office post bag is just now full of protests from all parts of the country against the ratification of the declaration of London. This instrument is regarded as a serious and alarming menace to the food supply of the United Kingdom and of the empire's shipping in time of war.

Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the country have pronounced against the ratification of the Declaration, which cannot become operative, so far as we are concerned, until the Naval Prize Bill is passed. This measure will be introduced soon after Parliament meets, and the Government have given a pledge that the subject of the Declaration shall be discussed in the House of Commons before the ratification. Thus Parliament can decide the question as to whether the Declaration of London, with all its attendant dangers to the British Empire, shall be rendered inoperative.

The Bristol branch of the Navy League has had some important correspondence on the subject with Sir Edward Grey. This body forwarded a resolution to the Foreign Office urging the necessity of a definite refusal on the part of the Government to commit this country to the Declaration of London, which was criticised on these grounds :—

1. It (the Declaration) sets forth that enemies' goods of all kinds shall go free under a neutral flag.

2. Foodstuffs and fuel are to be declared contraband (i.e. liable to seizure in war) in neutral ships.

3. While enemies' cruizers can search and sink all vessels, we should be precluded from interference with vessels bound for a neutral port.

There is to be an International Prize Court, drawn principally from the smaller States.

The Foreign Office replied to these points as follows :—

1. Is an error. The Declaration nowhere sets forth such a rule. 2. Foodstuffs and naval stores, which include fuel, have always been liable to seizure as contraband. 3. Is inaccurate and misleading. The Declaration does not affect the right to sink and destroy enemy merchant vessels. It does not prevent our cruisers interfering with neutral ships going to a neutral port. Such neutral ships, if they have contraband on board, may be captured and in certain circumstances sunk. 4. Is an error. Eight of the permanent judges of the International Court are to be appointed by the principal naval Powers. The minor Powers only nominate judges for one or two years.

The Navy League, in reply, stated that the Foreign Office statement, though in a strict literal sense true, was in fact essentially misleading. The Declaration has to be construed in conformity with the Hague Convention of Oct. 10, 1907, and the report of its Drafting Committee, which lay down the principle that enemies' goods are free in neutral ships. It is denied that foodstuffs and naval stores have been liable to seizure in the past unless they were destined to a port of naval or military equipment of the enemy. Though eight judges are drawn from the "principal naval Powers," included in these eight are Austria, Italy, and Russia, and the other thirty-eight judges are drawn from the smaller States.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

It is understood that the Government will support the Declaration of London in the course of the forthcoming debate on the Naval Prize Bill. Sir Edward Grey has prepared a statement, which he will make in the House of Commons, in defence of the Declaration. Meanwhile the weight of expert opinion is all against the ratification of the instrument. Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, O.M., says :—

"I consider that we should maintain and keep all the maritime rights we possibly can. We have strong Navy, and therefore should insist upon our rights. To lose them is to lose our power. Our maritime rights were won in the great wars, and we should do our best to maintain them stringently.

Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle condemns the Declaration for the following reasons, at the same time expressing the belief that none of the signatory Powers would observe the rules laid down in it during war :—

(1) We have always hitherto protested against foodstuffs being considered contraband, except when directly intended for the use of the armed forces of the enemy. We now admit them to be "conditional contraband" in various circumstances vaguely described, of which the captor is to be the judge.

(2) We have never admitted, for obvious reasons, the legality of the destruction of neutral merchant ships. The Declaration now legalises this in certain circumstances to be determined by the captor.

(3) The proposed International Court will not probably be composed of competent jurists or be fair to this country, while it will have no force behind it to enforce its decisions.

(4) We have not, it is true, admitted the monstrous claim to revive privateering in a specially virulent form by the transfer of merchant ships into men-of-war on the high seas, but we have allowed the question to "remain open," making no sufficient protest, and this is equivalent to tearing up the Declaration of Paris of 1856.

(5) The new blockade rules would much hamper the action of our naval commanders.

SHIPOWNERS' OPPOSITION.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, to be held in London on Feb. 17 the following resolution is to be proposed by the North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

"That this Chamber disapproves of the ratification of the Declaration of London in its present form, and that the attention of the Government be called to the desirability of conferring with the Chambers of Shipping and of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom before any agreement is signed by which maritime rights in time of war, hitherto claimed by this country, are ignored or prejudicially varied, the powers of British Prize Courts diminished or the operations of our fleet restricted."

SOUTH AFRICAN OPINION.

The "Cape Times" supports the agitation against the Declaration of London. The journal describes the inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of conditional contraband articles as a blunder of the first magnitude, and draws attention to the possibility of the capture of South African gold, even though it be conveyed by neutral bottoms. Further the paper considers it odd that the Power which is supreme at sea, and which hitherto has prescribed the laws of naval warfare with justice and equity should have conceded points which are calculated to prejudice seriously its own interests.

AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, referring to the Declaration of London, said that he hoped it might be discussed, if not reviewed, at the Imperial Conference in May, so that a better understanding might be arrived at with regard to similar matters in the future. He doubted neither the sincerity nor the capacity of his Majesty's Ministers to safeguard the interests of Great Britain and her Dominions, but declared that he would have been pleased had the Ministers thought fit to take the Dominions more into their confidence before making such a momentous change.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W A Sykes, I M S, B
Mr G Scott, B Cov
Mr P C Bamford, B
Mr Kunwer Prasad Dar, B
Mr R J Hirst, B
Mr W H D Allison, B
Mr S Said uz-Zafar Khan, B
Mr R W Davies, M Cov
Mr H Judd, Bo Cov
Mr F G H Anderson, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col J O Mennie, 130 Bel
Major A Roberts, 95 B Inf
Major E N Heale, 121 Prs
Major T I McLeod, 2-7 G R
Capt L Reynolds, I M S
Capt A H Seagrim, 1-6 G R
Capt A J Rennison, S T C
Lieut K B Joynson, 15 Lrs
Lieut C R Cleaver, 29 Punj
Lieut A E Harold, R I M
Assist-Engr G R Ellis R I M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt N B Nesfield, B, 5 mo 20 days
Mr G C L Howell, B Cov, 6 mo
Mr H H Jenkyns, B Co, 6 mo M C
Mr F M Howlett, B, 1 mo 24 days
Mr J R Rodgers, B, 1 week M C
Mr W D Woolam, B, 4 mo M C
Mr T F Tebbutt, B, 5 mo
Mr J M Law, C I E, B, 4 mo M C
Mr E Arundel-Smith, B, 6 mo M C
Miss J A McReddie, B 7 mo
Mr J G Burn, M Cov, 6 mo
Mr E P Walsh, I M S, M Cov, 4 mo M C
Major H C Tytler, 17 Inf, 10 days
Major H W F Cooke, 24 Punj, 4 days
Capt V B Nesfield, I M S to April 30
Capt G A Jolly, I M S, 2 1-2 mo
Assist-Engr F A Wood, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major P Dee, I M S, B
Mr H R C Bailey, B Cov
Mr J T Farrant, B
Mr J R Powell, B

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

Distribution of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

This evening the distribution of prizes in connection with the Divisional Rifle Association Central Meeting took place at the Rifle Range.

In addressing the assembly General Alderson remarked that there had been a considerable drop in the number of entries this year, those competing being about half the number that took part last year. The level of individual shooting, however, has been higher than ever and some good scores have been put up. He congratulated the Secretary for the excellent arrangements and working of the meeting. Mrs. Alderson then distributed the prizes the usual cheers bringing the proceedings to a close.

The following are results of some of matches :—

Match 24, Tactical Aggregate :—Pte. Shears, R. War 118, points Rs. 100 and a silver medal; C. S. I. M. Pearman, P. V. R., 112, points, Rs. 60 and bronze medal; C. Sgt. Wilkinson, L. N. L. 112 points, Rs. 30; Lieut. C. Tomes, R. War, 111 points, Rs. 15; Cr. Sgt. Weall, L. N. L. 109 points, Rs. 15; Lieut. Pythian Adams, 80th C. I., 107 points, Rs. 15; Sgt. Butler, L. N. L., 103 points, Rs. 15.

Match 39, Running man:—Lieut Pythian Adams, 80th Infy., 19 points; Lce-Col. Sowden, Lincolns, 17; Cl. Sergt. Wright, R. Warwicks 15.

Running Panther :—Lieut. Pythian Adams, 80th C. I., 19 points; Lieut. O'Neile, 127th Baluchis, 9; Col. Nedmile, Lincolns, 9.

Match 16, 700 yds. unlimited :—Sgt. Watson, Lincolns, points 33, Rs. 15; C. S. I M, Neemuchvala, P V R, 33, Rs. 13; Captain W. Greatwood 123, Rs. 10.

Match 15, 600 yds unlimited :—Lce Cpl Malley, L N L, 34. Rs. 16, Sgt Watson, Lincolns, 34, Rs. 16, Lieut. De Hoghton, Lincolns, 34, Rs. 9.

Match 14, 200 yds. (unlimited):—Lieut Tomes, R Warwicks, points 35, Rs. 16, Lce Cpl Malley, L N L, 34, Rs 13, C S M Clarke B V A, 34, Rs 10

Match 34, Divisional Championship Trophy:—2nd Bn, Loyal North Lancs, Rs 46 and Silver Cup.

Match 25, Regimental Championship Trophy.—Royal Warwicks Regt. 741 points, cup and Rs. 48. 2nd L. N. Lancs, 739 points, Rs. 36.

Practice Aggregate match:—C. S. I. M. Neemuchvalla P. V. R. points 100, Rs. 22-8. Sgt. Watson, Lincolns, 99, Rs. 15; C. S. M. Clarke, B.V.A. 98, Rs. 7.

Pistol Championship Match 57:—Major Campbell, 80th C. I. 125, Rs. 18; Capt. Broadhurst Hill, R. Fus. 107, Rs. 11 1-2, Lieut. Walker, 3rd S. and M, 106, Rs. 6.

Match 35, Pistol deliberate,—Lieut. Walker, R. R. 59, points, Rs. 16, Capt. Broadhurst Hill, 39, points, Rs. 16

Class B Match 17, aggregate.—Jdr Gopalsami 80th infantry, 101 points, Rs. 15. H. V. R. Ahone Razack, 80th infantry, 99 points, Rs. 17.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

Below are the draws for the various competitions in the Bombay Racquets Tournament, which opens on Sunday next. Matches will be in progress from 2-30 p.m. till about 5-30 p.m. on that day and the tournament will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the programme for each day being notified in the morning papers. It should be noted that the open doubles competition will not be held unless at least one post entry is received, as so far only three pairs have entered. In the sahibs and markers' doubles in order to equalise the numbers, Major Greig, who has nine times been winner of the open singles, has consented to play as a marker and will partner P. M. D. Sanderson. Draws :—

OPEN SINGLES.

(a) J B Macbeth v E A Eccles } Winners of
(b) P M D Sanderson v C Birch } a and b
(c) R D England v Nixon } Winners of
(d) Maj J G Greig a bye } c and d

MARKERS SINGLE.

(a) Mohan (Dinapore) a bye } Winners of
(b) Maneckji (Bombay) v Jehangir (Jodhpur) } a and b
(c) Padamji (Poona) v Hormasjee (Bombay) } Winners of
(d) Ramdayal (Agra) a bye } c and d

SAHIBS AND MARKERS' DOUBLES.

W L Michael and Padamji v Maj J G Greig and P M D Sanderson
R D England and Mohan v C A Eccles and Jehangir
A C W Fosbery and Hormasjee v C Birch and Ramdayal
J B Macbeth and Maneckji a bye

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

2-30 p.m. Padamji v Hormasji
3 „ J B Macbeth v C A Eccles
3-30 „ Jehangir v Maneckji
4 „ W L Michael and Padamji v Maj J G Greig and P M D Sanderson
4-30 „ A C W Fosbery and Hormasji v C Birch and Ramdayal

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by.	Light Wind H'cap. M. S.	Moderate Wind H'cap. M. S.	Fresh Wind H'cap M. S.
Eileen IV	E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson	Scr.	Scr.	Scr.
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes & F. J. Preston	30 0	16 17	9 35
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth.	16 22	15 42	16 47
Mahshuka	Lieut. Comdr. Bowden	12 22	11 29	9 22
Isca	Edgar Faulkner.	29 20	23 32	20 3

Course:—No. 45 From Committee Vessel to Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island round Tucker Beacon both to Starboard—Committee Vessel round Mar Buoy Port to Committee Vessel = 13-04 miles Time-limit 7 p. m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ances M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	5 45	Embarking Syndicate
Antelope	15 20	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	9 35	Hon Mr W T Morison
Lylie	Scr	Duncan Fraser

Course No. 55 From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon round Mark Buoy both to Starboard—Committee Vessel North Karanja Port to Committee Vessel. Time-limit—7 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by.
Coralie	8 50	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud	2 52	Officers R. E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor.
Pearl	7 40	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welsh.
Lapwing	12 27	Dr. B. K. Goldsmith
Valkyrie	6 42	R. Walker.
Curlew	7 40	Orr and Pitcher.
Swallow	8 37	W. F. Moore.
Cricket	9 35	T. S. Gregson and Hurlbatt.
Anna	15 20	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course:—No. 55 Same as B Class. Time-limit 7 p.m.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Whitby, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MADRAS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10

The following are the principal results in the Madras Boxing Tournament :—

WELTER WEIGHTS :—Pte. Austin beat Pte. Batchelor. Both the men were of the Dorsets.

Pte. Pallet (Dorsets) beat Drummer Cooper (Dorsets.)

LIGHT WEIGHTS :—Sergeant Pritchard (M. A. V.) beat Pte Webster (Dorsets.)

Pte Shucklesbury (Dorsets) beat Pte Cousens (Dorsets.)

BANTAM WEIGHTS:—Drummer Moane (Dorests.) beat Pte Filson (Dorsets)

Pte, Hall (Dorsets.) beat Mr. Sheeham (late of the S. M. Railway Volunteers).

MIDDLE WEIGHTS:—Pte. Shapton (Dorsets) beat Pte. Bennett (Dorsets).

The tournament will terminate to-morrow.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd DAY, SATURDAY FEB. 11.

The following is the time and order of running at the Bombay Races to be held at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
The Nelton Plate	3-10
The Stewards' Purse	3-40
The Malabar Hill Plate	4-10
The Bombay Derby	4-40
The Grand Western Handicap	5-15
The Importers Handicap	5-45
The Tom Le Measurier	6-15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.—

	Standard Time p. m.
Colaba	2-25
Church Gate	2-30
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-40

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Commissioner, reported that frequent complaints had been received both from the public and the owners of houses in the vicinity of the great nuisance caused by flooding during the monsoon of Dadar Road and Naigaum Cross Road. The nuisance complained of was due to the absence of proper surface water drainage arrangements in this locality. proposals for a permanent storm water drain could not be submitted until the alignment, etc., of the Dadar overbridge was sanctioned. As, however, it would be some time before the construction of the bridge was taken in hand and the nuisance complained of was serious, the Commissioner proposed to lay a twelve inch double pipe drain from the junction of the roads to the head of the low level channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,361 and as there was no budget grant from which this could be met, he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to its being met from the Surpllas Cash Balance. The Commissioner's report was forwarded to the Corporation.

NEW ROAD AT MATUNGA.

The Committee considered. The petition to the Corporation from Mr. Cursondas Balgovindas and 245 others, inhabitants of Matunga, Dadar, Vadala and Mahim—praying that, in view of the rapid development of the suburbs in point of buildings and population, adequate facilities in respect of road lighting and water supply and drainage arrangements may be afforded to the inhabitants by carrying out the undermentioned works :—(1) Widening to 40 feet and properly lighting the road joining Lady Jamsetjee Road with the Matunga Station. (2) A proper system of drainage throughout the district. (3) A water main crossing the main pipe line of the Lady Jamsetjee Road.

Reporting on this letter the Commissioner stated that he had submitted for the consideration of the Corporation a proposal for the construction of a 60 feet road from Lady Jamsetji Road to Matunga Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and this was under the consideration of the Committee appointed to report on proposals for prescribing revised regular lines for certain streets. He regarded the road as immediately necessary and its construction would meet the wants of the neighbourhood. The present road to the station could not be lighted until it ceased to be a private passage. If the construction of the new road was delayed, it would undoubtedly be desirable to have the present passage converted into a public street, but it would be better and ultimately more economical to sanction the construction of the new road. A proposal to widen the Mori Road was also under the consideration of the Committee of the Corporation and if it met with the approval of the Corporation its lighting would be improved. As regards the sewerage of the district referred to by the petitioners the Commissioner referred the Standing Committee and Corporation to his letter of 9th December 1910, submitting proposals for the sewerage of the north of the Island, and stated that further action in the matter would depend upon the decision of the Corporation as regards the main scheme. He trusted the Corporation would regard this important scheme as a matter of urgency. With regard to the petitioners' request for a better water supply he stated that in their present undeveloped state any scheme for larger mains for Dadar and Mahim districts was premature. The water supply to the districts had however considerably improved since the 9 inch main sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution of 11th March 1909 was completed on the 13th November 1910. The Commissioner considered that further developments should be awaited before other water mains were laid down.

It was resolved to forward the question to the Corporation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th February.

127. Musketry.—The Hill Memorial Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 12th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

II. Rifle Club.—The Ghat Kopar Ranges are available for matches 13 to 16 on Sunday the 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

III. The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class Firing all Parts any company on Monday 13th Tuesday 14th and Wednesday 15th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

128. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 p. m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

49. Parades—Saturday 11th instant—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. Fire Discipline and 6 inch B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

52. Practice.—Sunday 12th instant.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from the 6 inch. B.L.C. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery.

O. C. Companies will arrange to completely man the 6 inch. B.L.C. group.

Each Company will fire 12 rounds.

No. 1 Company will fire the first series.

Parade at the Battery at 9-45 a.m.

Battery to be reported ready for action at 10-15 a.m.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

55 D R F Competition—This examination will be held at Cumballa Tower at 4-30 p.m, on Saturday March 11th.

56 Gun Layers Competition—This examination will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday March 11th.

58. Issue of Arms.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their rifles and side arms from Headquarters as early as possible.

Every member attending camp must bring his rifle and side arms with him. Arms are available for issue daily from 9-30 a.m., till 4 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I suppose no one owes less to influence than "Radical Jack" and probably no one accomplished more. For a navy man he is a wonderful believer in phrases. "Life is phrases," he says; also he quotes Scripture like a Puritan divine. A great personage remarked one day, "I am told you are a socialist." "Well," he replied, "I never believed that all the brains went with a white shirt." "But you are so violent." "The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence," he answered, "and the violent man takes it by storm." "But you don't look at all sides." "Why, should I waste my time looking at all sides when I know my side is the right side? The cleverest man we ever had at the Admiralty was Goschen and he was the worst failure of all. He was always looking at all sides and we never got anything done." Such views are characteristic of the man. "Go at your zenith," he says. "Nelson"—Nelson is always on his lips—"went at his zenith. Wellington ought to have died at Waterloo. I resolved to go at my zenith. My mantle fell on Wilson, ten times better a man for the work that remains than I should have been." It is curious to note that his relaxations are sermons and dancing!

THE DECLARATION.

The Government have done very wisely in postponing the notification of the Declaration of London till after the overseas statesmen have had an opportunity of debating it at the Imperial Conference. So much has been said against its provisions and so wide and strong has been the agitation against it, that nothing less could have been expected. True, a great need exists for a code of laws to regulate sea warfare, but as was pointed out last week our situation is so different from that of other nations that anything which suits them probably does not suit us. On the other hand it is sure that Sir Edward Grey could make out a case for the Declaration, or we may be certain the British representative at the conference would not have signed the draft, but if this case depends on the desirability of some code of laws, even at a sacrifice to ourselves, then I shall be surprised if such altruism is found "good enough." Australian and South African opinion appears to be against the Declaration, while cautions Sir Wilfrid Laurier has appointed experts to examine it on whose views he will base his opinion.

THE CELTIC VICTORY.

There was considerable jubilation in English Rugby circles last Saturday night. I don't know how many years it is since England beat Wales on Celtic soil, but on this occasion the wearers of the rose went very near to it. Fifteen points to eleven in favour of Wales was the final score, but the struggle except for the opening period of the second half when the Celts scored three tries in succession, was a keen and exciting one and the English rally towards the end was a great and thrilling effort. One thing at all events was confirmed, namely the opinion expressed last year, that England has come back as a rugby-playing nation. She should win the Calcutta Cup again this year.

THE SIDNEY STREET SIEGE.

The police have come to the conclusion finally that "Peter, the Painter" did not perish in the Sidney-street debacle and now we have portraits of him published broadcast and a close description of his appearance. It must be admitted that Peter is quite a distinguished-looking fellow and if he were a painter, one would imagine it was of pictures, not of houses. One must also say, too, that many of the fair sex would call the dead assassin, Gardstein, good-looking and they compare very favourably with the men and women now under arrest. It is speculation, confirmed by only minor points in the evidence given at the Guildhall, but, perhaps it will eventually be found that Peter was the brains of the plot to 'expropriate' Mr. Harris's jewel and Gardstein the executive head. Gardstein certainly did most of the shooting at Exchange buildings. Six of his pistol's bullets were found in the bodies of the three dead constables—two in each. But, two others certainly fired and it does not seem unlikely that Gardstein, shot accidently by one of his gang, Fritz Svaars and the man known only as Josef, killed in Sydney street were the actual murderers. If so the old scriptural law of a life for a life has already been fulfilled.

MINOR TRAGEDIES.

One of London's minor tragedies is the recent attempt to repress the muffin bell recently made at Westminster Police Court. The muffin-men are up in arms. With them "the bell's the thing" for without it, they say, their diminished trade would cease altogether. After all the muffin-bell is not an unmusical instrument, and it passes quickly along the street. There are many other street noises which could advantageously be suppressed first. At the "mansion" which contains my modest flat we were pestered all last summer by swarms of street musicians. They came not in single spies but in battalions, clad in all kinds of curious garb. Mostly, too, they were English, for the Italian organ-grinder seems likely to be displaced by the native product. They sang, they danced, they "contorted" and they juggled; and life was a burden for the strains of "All the Nice Girls like a Sailor" and other topical ditties. Magistrates, too, seem disinclined to discourage the itinerants. As long as they can claim to have made what King David called a "joyful noise" it is useless for the constable to bring them to court. Why, then, abolish the tinkling tocsin of the toasted succulence which is a properly cooked muffin?

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE LIARS."

THE capable rendering of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy "The Liars" which was so much appreciated on Thursday night was successfully repeated last night by a company of Bombay amateurs, under the supervision of Mrs. Barlow, at the Empire Theatre, Bombay. It was pleasing to notice from the size of the audience that the aim of the promoters of the entertainment has been achieved and, apart from the fact that such deserving-institutions as the Indo-British and the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home will benefit thereby, the encouragement of the acting of good plays by amateurs in Bombay is enhanced. This, in itself, is something to be desired in a community where our theatrical seasons are few and far between. The play, as on the previous evening, was acted smoothly throughout, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Paterson-Brown and Miss Beaman, amongst the ladies, interpreting their parts with vivacity and acumen. Mr A. T. Cooper again rendered the somewhat difficult part of Sir Christopher Deering in a natural manner while Messrs E Leahy and H M. Kendall executed their parts well. Mr J de L Conry, Captain R L Haymes and Mr W. R. Sharpe again contributed to the humourous side of the play, and the whole company, including Mrs Barlow and Captain C.T. Davis in their managerial capacity, is to be congratulated on its successful performance. The string band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment under the conductorship of Mr C.A. Hartmann played during the intervals between the acts. Bouquets were presented to the principal ladies at the end of the performance.

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 23rd January.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Robert Brooke Kirchhoffer is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant General Roger Pine Coffin to be General, vice Kirchhoffer, retired.

Major-General Albert Farrar Gatliff to be Lieutenant-General, vice Coffin, promoted.

Colonel Commandant James Robert Johnstone, C B, to be Major-General, vice Gatliff, promoted.

Colonel Second Commandant James Hutchison Swanton to be Colonel Commandant, vice Johnstone promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Southey Neville White, M V O, Inspector of Marine Recruiting, to be Colonel Second Commandant. Supernumerary, vice Swanton, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Edmund Marchant, C B, A D C, to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice White, supernumerary.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Maximillian Christian William Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Marchant, promoted. All dated 22nd January.

Admiralty, 24th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Robert Algernon Newton has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 6th December.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Basil Lyall Johnston. Dated 30th November 1909, Dawson Calybut Downing. Dated 30th June, Frederick Thomas de Mallet Morgan. Dated 30th October, Guy Descarrieres Sharp Sir John Everett Millias, Bt Dated 15th January

Admiralty, 25th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant Thomas Oloff De Wett has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Gordon Dustan Salmon. Dated 15th February. Thomas Frederick Fenton-Livingstone. David Wardlaw-Ramsay. Dated 30th June, Willoughby Eyre Chatterton. Dated 15th July.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Paymaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert William Liddell Holman is placed on the Retired List on account of medical unfitness, under the provisons of order in Council of 29th November 1881. Dated 6th January.

Captain Kenneth Edward Lawrance is placed on the retired list, at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of order in council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 24th January.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned Retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Captain Kenneth Edward Lawrance, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 24th January.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Francis Hall retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January. The undermentioned Captain are seconded:—Cyril A Lyon, for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 11th January. Rowley R Hill, whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January. Henry F L Grant, whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment.—Archibald D Murray. Dated 24th November, Henry R Poole Dated 24th December. Keith G. Campbell. Dated 1st January. Max H C Bird. Dated 23rd January. Arthur F U Green. Dated 23rd January. Supernumerary Lieutenant Denison Pudsey is restored to the extablishment. Dated 30th November. Captain Percy S Saward to be Adjutant. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Captains to be Instructors in Gunnery (Second Class):—Archibald H Moberly. Dated 24th November. Brevet-Major Robert H Goodwin. Dated 24 December.

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards, Supernumerary Captain Francis Jenkins is restored to the establishment. Dated 48th January.

Second Lieutenant James C S Cocks to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th January.

Irish Guards, Surgeon Lieutenent-Colonel Philip H Whiston retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January.

Second Lieutenant George P Gough to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th November.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain Charles F Watson, D S O. is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Paul J Fearon. Dated 15th October. Reginald G Clarke, and to remain seconded. Dated 23rd January. Sidney T Watson, and to remain, Supernumerary. Dated 23rd January. Henry N A Hunter. Dated 23rd January.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Francis W H Denton Dated 15th October. Bertram M Kenny. Dated 23rd January, Gentlemen Cadet Richard Augustin Marriott Bassett, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th January,

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Captain Charles H Hood retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Bertram P. Lefroy, D S O, is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

Supernumerary Captain Henry G A Thomson is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January.

[The Royal Fusiliers] City of London Regiment, Lieutenant Robert M Laverton to be Adjutant, Dated 22nd October.

Lieutenant Robert H C Routley is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 20th January.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain Cecil M Leatham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 9th January.

Captain Charles E Luard, D S O, is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain George H Walford is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

The Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Eustace F Grant Dalton is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

Lieutenant John K Clothier to be Captain and to remain seconded. Dated 23rd January.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant John S Porter is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 11th January.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, Litutenant Douglas H Magee is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 11th January.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Roland Luker is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 22nd January.

Second Lieutenant David E Boyle to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Harry G V M Freeman to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th January.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain Patrick A V Stewart his seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

Admiralty. 26th January.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Benson Charles D'Archy Maxwell has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Sydenham Ernest Stubbs to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Pawley has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—Admiral of the Fleet. The Right Honourable Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G C B, O M, G C V O, LL D has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th January.

Royal Naval Reserve Australasian Branch.

Sub-Lieutenant George Francis Langford to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd November.

War Office. 27th January.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel John W G Dawkins, C B, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, vice Colonel R N R Reade, C B, appointed a Brigadier General in charge of Administration. Dated 21st January.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Roland Luker, The Lancashire, Fusiliers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets. vice Captain A T Paley, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own a student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January.

Lieutenant Basil Maclear, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Major J A Bell-Smyth, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, a student at the Staff College Dated 22nd January.

Brevet-Major Dudley C Lord Tweedmouth, M V O, D S O from Supernumerary Captain, is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards Captain Robert H Kearsley is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Captain William S Whetherly is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 9th November. John Greene, and to remain seconded Evelyn C Watson.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Captain Geoffrey W Harringham is seconded whilst a student the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

Supernumerary Captain Clement J B Bridgewater is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January,

14th King's Hussars, Lieutenant Silvester R Wybrants is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 9th January.

16th The Queen's Lancers, Second Lieutenant Robert Lindsay Loyd, from Unattached List Territorial Force University Candidate, to be second Lieutenant. Dated 28th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Kenneth Combe is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 15th January.

Supernumerary Major Claud L C Hamilton is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded whilst students at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January:—Harold E Street, Alan Hinde, Hall G Pringle, John G Dooner, William G H Salmond and Francis M C Trench.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January. Charles R Newman, Everard F Calthrop, Philip E Lewis, John W Hope, and Brevet-Major Arthur J Turner.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—James L Mitchell, whilst studying the Japanese language. Dated 12th January Emilius Clayton, whilst a student at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own The undermentioned officers are seconded whilst students at the Staff College. Dated 23rd January. Captain Robert F S Grant, M V O, D S O Lieutenant the Honourable Maurice A Wingfield, Lieutenant Hugh B M Pryce to be Captain. Dated 18th January.

The under-mentioned Second Lieutenauts to be Lieutenants:—William M Parker. Dated 18th January. Charles F T Swan. Dated 23rd January. Gentleman Cadet Rhys Clavell Mansel, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th January, The West India Regiment, Captain Ashley E N Power retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January.

The Army Service Corps,

Major William A F Williamson, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice H R H Jack, C M G, promoted. Dated 14th January.

Army Veterinary Servive.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant Humphrey L Jones resigns his commission. Dated 28th January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Constance G Lees, Staff Nurse, to be Sister. Dated 20th December.

Army Ordnance, Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward D Caird, Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January.

Major Anthony H Woodifield, Ordance Officer 3rd Class, to be an Ordance Officer 2nd Class, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E D Caird. Dated 28th January.

Captain Charles F G Low, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be an Ordnance officer 3rd Class. Dated 28th January.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Addis Delacombe, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 27th January.

Memoranda.

Colonel Edward Hegan, C B, retires on retired pay. Dated 28th January.

Colonel William H Birkbeck, C B, C M G, on completion of the period of his service as Commandant Cavalry School, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 27th January.

Second Lieutenant George J Giffard, The Queens Royal West Surrey Regiment, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant, while employed with the Kings African Rifles. Dated 4th January.

Jan 24.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Personal Staff of his Excelency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Major F A Maxwell, V C, D S O, 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be military secretary.

Major F O'Kinealy, Indian Medical Service, to be surgeon.

Capt J Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs, to be comptroller of the Household.

Major the Hon H J Fraser Scots Cuards; Major R J Jelf, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Capt the Hon A O W C Weld-Forester, Grenadier Guards, to be aides-de-camp.

Risaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, sardar bahadur, Governor-General's Body Guard, and Subadar-Major Mit Singh, sardar bahadur, 53rd Sikhs Frontier Force, to bs Indian aides-de-camp Nov 23.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. B G Nicholas, 12th Lancers, to be aide-de-camp Oct 31.

Commands.

Major-Gen J B Woon, C B, Indian Army, to be a divisional commander Nov 28.

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

Lieut. Col S H Powell, R E, to be a General Staff officer, first grade Oct 21.

Capt J Charteris, R E. to be a General Staff officer, second grade Oct 22.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

Major G A F Sanders, R E, to be deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Royal Engineers Nov 4.

Quartermaster-General's Branch.

Capt G M Orr, 11th King Edwards Own Lancers Probyn's Horse, to be Staff captain Oct 22.

Army Staff.

Major J Beatson Bell, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be deputy judge-advocate-general, Northern Army Nov 1.

Divisional Staff.

Brevet Col G M Heath, D S O, R E, to be General Staff officer, first grade, Burma Division Nov 3.

Col W H Dobbie, Indian Army, to be assistant quartermaster-general, Seventh Meerut Division Nov 14.

Brigade Staff.

Brevet Major F E Buchanan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be brigade major, Mandalay, Brigade Oct 1.

Queen Alexandras Military Nursing Service for India.

The undermentioned ladies have been appointed nursing sisters:—Miss E M Skinner Oct 5, Miss M Wardell Dec 7.

The undermentioned lady nurses have been permitted to retire:—Nursing Sister Mrs M I Clay, R R C Dec 8, Nursing Sister Miss E A Todd Dec 28.

Nursing Sister Miss J Pagan, has been permitted to resign the Service Dec 18.

War Office, Jan. 24.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut. P L E Walker, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to be aide-de-camp extra to Admiral Sir D H Bosanquet, G C V O. K C B, Governor of South Australia Jan. 19.

Establishments.

Cavalry School.—Capt B H H Mathew-Lannowe, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to be an instructor, vice Major F W Wormald, D S O, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Jan 12.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt B S Browne is seconded while studying the Russian language Jan 4; Capt H B H Johnston, Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment Jan 6; Lieut. M R C Nanson is seconded for special extra regimental employment. Jan 4.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt H S Toppin is seconded for special extra regimental employment (Jan 4.)

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut C D Priest, from 3rd Essex Regt., to be second lieutenant. Jan. 25.

The Suffolk Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. T M C Thomas is antedated to Jan 2; Second Lieut E C Smith to be lieutenant Jan 4.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut. G P Steer to be lieutenant Jan 4.

Alexandra, Princess of Waless Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut. S L Whatford to be captain Oct 9. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—H A Lilley to Oct 9; C A Bradford to Nov 9. The undermentioned second lieutetants to be lieutenants:—A E G Palmer Nov 23; G L Nevile Jan 16.

The Cheshire Regt—Capt H S Adair is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers Jan 4.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut. W T Sheppard, R A, Ordnance officer, fourth class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of captain under the provisions of Articles 287, 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 Jan 25.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut. Col W F Trevelyan, Staff paymaster, retires on retired pay.

The undermentioned Staff sergeant-majors from the Army Pay Corps to be assistant paymasters, with the honorary rank of lieutenant:—J T Clent, A Mawer, W C Taylor Jan 25.

Memoranda.

Col W H H Waters, C V O, C M G, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Jan 25; Col Walter P Braithwaite, on vacating his appointment as a General Staff officer, first grade, at the War Office, is placed on the Half-pay List Jan 5; Brevet Col W H Dobbie, Indian Army, to be colonel Nov 14; Honorary Major Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel Jan 25; Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut. T Greenwood is granted the honorary rank of captain Jan 23.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia." Feb. 10.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia," Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 27th January brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mrs M C
Armitage Miss
Barbrook, Mr L F
Baker, Miss M R
Brown, Miss M
Bruce, Mr E H and Mrs
Bayetto, Mr H
Beatty, Mrs, 2 infants and nurse
De Brett, Mrs E A nurse and inft
Drummond, Miss G J
Doherty, Mr P
Davies, Mr F C
Dunn, Miss M
Elrington, Mr R and Mrs
Fry, Mr C
Grant, Miss and nurse
Gilbert, Mrs and Miss
George, Mr W B and Miss D
Harrison, Mrs E
Hill, Mr T R
Howlett. Mr A M
Jones, Miss E F
Kerr, Mr W
Levery, Mrs and Miss
Mudee, Mr J
May, Mr A G H
May, Mrs A G H, child and inft
Owens, Mr E J
Russell Mr E W
Reviero, Mr P and Mrs
Robinson Mrs E T
Simpson, Mr J W
Sinclair, Mrs and inft
Stuart, Mr M, Mrs and inft
Snellgrove, Miss
Thompson, Mr N
Tennant, Mrs nurse and inft
Taylor, Miss P

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Revd R
Anderson, Mr J A
Buchanan, Mrs A
Bord, Mr R
Blake, Mr F K
Cheyne, Maj A Y
Cassels, Major G R
Claridge, Mr A E
Churchman, Mr A E
Combridge, Mrs A J
Cairnes, Mr T A C
Carlledge, Mr S
Coats, Mr J R
Christie Mr and Mrs
Chand, Mr F
Danne, Maj R W A
Dundas, Capt D G M
Edmond, Lt J H
French, Mr V C and Mrs
Fisher, Capt B D
Fitzmaurice, Dr J F
Garnot, Mr P
Garnot, Mr J
Hill Maj F B and Mrs
Hamilton, Capt W H
Hindley, Mr O W and Mrs
Kingsford, Miss S
Mehta, Sir P, Lady, ayah and native boy
Meakin, Mr G A
Macdonald, Mr J M
Parikh, Llabhai
Pavie, Mr A
Pavie Madame, Master
Riew, Mr E V
Sanders, Mrs J B
Strong, Mrs H S inft and ayah
Sharma, Mr D D
Seidl Assessor B
Sitter, Mr A
Stafford, Mr J
Sheridan, Mr C C
Singh, Mr
Solbe, Maj C
Turner, Mr R W
Vianest, Mr F A
Woodhead, Mr J E
Waterfield, Mr E H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Halliday, Mr R T
Verity, Mr G

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bonsall, Mr A C
Coubrough, Mr A C
DeLoynes Madame Y A Mlle Maid
Ekmon Mr J
Hutchison, Major J O
Larmanat, Mr
Moleux Madame, Mous P maid
Pester, Mr A Mrs
Rundgren, Mr T
Sagredo, Mr
Wallace, Mr H J Mrs Mr F Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Crowdy, Miss G
Dunolly, Mrs K J and inft
Elliott Capt H H
Hanmer, Mrs child and inft nurse
Miss Law (Nurse) 2 infants
Wigram, Revd E F E Mrs child

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Beith, Mr A
Barnes, Mr O M Mrs child
Cunningham, Lt W B
Jacob, Mr C W
Jeevanji, Hon A M
Midwood, Mr T C
Reid, Mr J P Mrs Miss M maid
White, Mr L R

Per s. s. "Elysia" Feb. 12.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 12th instant with the following passengers.

Barnes, Lt L E
Barr, Mr A D
Barrow Col G
Barton, Miss A E
Cecil, Hon T
Colomb, Mr R P
Colomb, Miss
Fox, Mr H L
Fox, Mrs, 2 infants & nurse
F cat, Maj G H
Foard, Mr F
Gilbert, Mrs E S
Gilbert, Miss
Cunning, Maj O G
Cunning, Mrs, 2 children, Nurse and infant
Heston, Dr W
Howells, Miss A
Haslam, Rev R H A
Haslam, Mrs, 2 children and Nurse
Indor, Mr R W
Jenkyns, Miss
Johnston, Mr W N
Kanga, Dr H D
Mcnaghton, Hon F M
Marshall, Miss F
Mellington, Miss O B
Newington, Lt C
Strong, Mr E S
Strong, Mrs
Skyes, Mrs A M, child and infant
Treanor, Rev W V K
Treanor, Mrs, nurse and infant
Yeatman, Mr G E
Teatman, Mrs
Yeatman, Master S F
Yeatman, Miss

Lemco in Sickness

The pre-eminent purity of Lemco accounts for doctors prescribing it freely. Containing no fat, it never nauseates like home-made Beef Tea, and is often the only food a patient can retain. Lemco and Milk is also a wonderfully strengthening food which invalids, unable to take milk alone, digest easily.

Two Testimonials about Lemco:—

"I felt very weak after my operation, and I believe I would not be alive now but for Lemco."—*Dublin.*

"I write that you may know what a blessing Lemco has been to me. When I was laid up with fever Lemco was about the only thing I could take."—*Cape Colony.*

Lemco is fresh, highly concentrated beef, guaranteed absolutely pure. In the process of manufacture it is untouched by hand.

LEMCO,
4, Lloyd's Avenue, London.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Septuagesima Sunday, 12th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat. Hymns 83, 172, 553, and 324; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitfeld in E. Hymns 168, 240 and 24. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass, —8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins and Litany; 5-15 p m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday, Holy Communion 7 a.m. Thursday, Holy Communion 8 a.m.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 11 a.m., Parade Service (Band, Royal Warwickshire Regt); 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. F. T. Robinson, Chaplain H. M. S. Hyacinth. All collections for S. P. C. K. Week days:—8 a. m., Holy Eucharist, Thursday. 8-30 a. m., Matins daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev.; J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-30 a.m. Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11-15 a. m, Matins and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith, A. C. S. Chaplain of Parel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service, 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 124. Hymns, 146, 607, 237. Preacher Rev. R. Macomish, Wilson College.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. J. N. Farquhar. 11 a.m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. Alex S. Crichton. Hymns—167, 191; Psalm 124.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8 30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikamb.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Social Hour, at 8-45 p.m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards; 6 30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B.S.C.; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B.S.C.; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting. Minister Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. H. E. Barrell.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RIVIERA DRESSES.

Many women hear the South "a-calling" at this time of the year. It is hardly to be wondered at that they do, writes a home correspondent, when the North is so cold one moment and wet and warm the next and when there appears to be little chance for the wearing of pretty frocks and dainty headgear. Dresses for the Riviera are besides, infinitely attractive just now.

OLIVE-GREEN CHARMEUSE.

The gown, which is, however, equally adapted for a robe d'interieur at home, is carried out in charmeuse in a soft olive-green shade. The material is draped from the right shoulder to the waist on the left over a dainty little corsage of self-coloured chiffon, through which is seen the glimmer of dull gold embroidery while there are squares of the same broderie round the neck where it is cut out at the column of the throat, the minutest tucks forming rays round each square. The sleeves are tucked in the Greek key pattern from shoulder to cuff while on the right side only a kind of oversleeve partially covers the chiffon, showing a hiatus down the centre which is dridged over with a dull gold oval buckle placed at the elbow. The drapery of the gown, which has a bias seam running right across, and sewn with French knots of floss silk, is caught at the back on the left side at the waists with another ovalshaped dull gold buckle while the drapery of the train is imprisoned on either side towards the front with two more of the buckles in question.

MALACHITE AND OLD ROSE.

A beautiful evening gown of shot satin mousseline, pale malachite green, and old rose is made with a tunic, which takes an upward curve in front, and is edged with three rows of dull gold embroidery in a Tudor rose design. These insertions are laced together with green and gold floss silk, while the ceinture is of folded ninon, with two stole ends hanging to the edge of the tunic, where they are weighted with dull gold tassels. The kimono corsage is of fine gold fish-net veiled with shot gold chiffon, which is draped across the shoulders in quasi-fichu style, while the vest of dull gold embroidery picked out with green floss silk has a motif of ninon applique in the form of a reversed "v" at the waist The under-sleeves are likewise of the gold embroidery, whilst a pale pink tea-rose is tucked into the folds of the corsage on the left side, flanked with a spray or two of crinkled rose foliage.

A USEFUL WRAP.

There is besides a very smart cigar-coloured coat of ratine, with a doublure of satin in the same shade, and made in the reversible style so that it can be worn either inside or out, after the practical fashion of to-day. This afternoon coat can be transformed into a useful travelling wrap, and vice versa On the satin side the armholes are cut very long, the seams being piped with ratine, while the roll collar and turned-back cuffs are fashioned of the same, the coat fastening below the waist with large horn buttons and oblique-button holes. On the ratine side the coat presents a thoroughly workmanlike and plain appearance.

MOLE-COLOURED CHIFFON VELVET.

Very charming, too, is the afternoon gown of mole coloured chiffon velvet with the kimono corsage pouching over the ceinture to simulate a bolero, and edged with purple and peacock-green leaves bordered with gold, which widen, into a circular motif in front. The elbow sleeves are edged with the same broderie as in the case of the square decolletage, the latter being filled in with Limerick lace. An edging of purple, green, and gold finishes the high collar, while the undersleeves carry out the same scheme. As regards the jupe, there is a deep box-pleat at the back, punctuated by tiny French knots on either side. While in the front of the gown at the left side there is a double row of small buttons covered with silk soutache, which is again repeated on the corsage The wide ceinture is of folded satin piped with peacock-green, purple, and gold, with large velvet-covered buttons in the ceinture.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 10.

The disturbed conditions in Persia have not developed there, but are now associated with the somewhat unsettled weather in North-West India and Kashmir. The slight disturbance lying yesterday in the North-E of the Peninsula has caused light falls of rain in Orissa. The forecast shows some precipitation in the extreme north and in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Delhi. Temperature is in slight defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has fallen, the minimum being now in defect over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight excess in Upper Sind; night temperature is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India; the minimum is below normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally in defect. Temperature has fallen and is in defect during the day at Khandwa and Saugor; at night it is below normal over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal at Bombay and in defect elsewhere; the minimum is in defect at all stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall. Moderate cloud has appeared over the north Punjab and light cloud over the rest of north-west India where weather is slightly unsettled but no precipitation of importance appears likely in the plains in that region

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

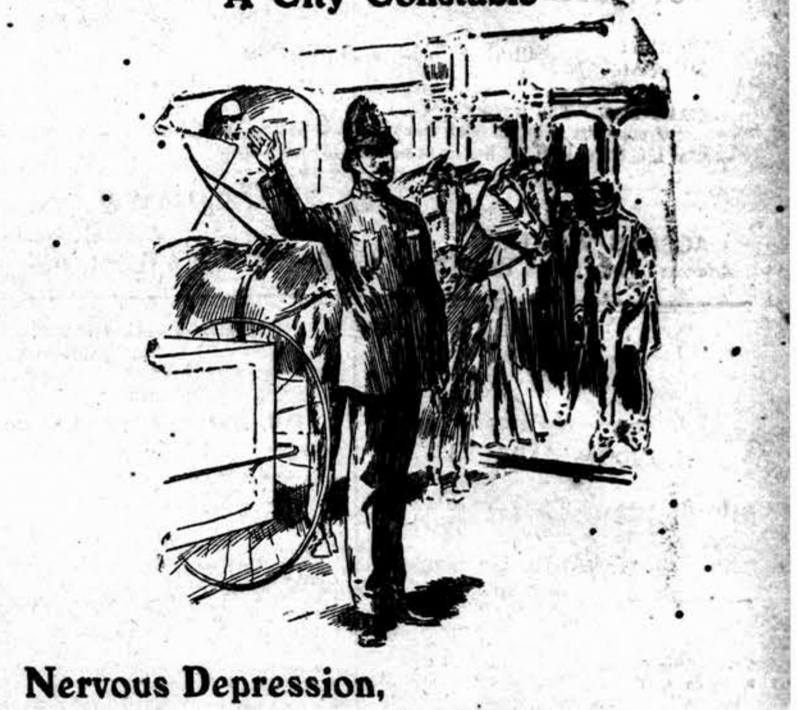
The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops etc.



A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, SIMLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

ROWLAND'S. FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme, France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUBOURAIN & Co, Agents in Pondichery.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 9.] [Bombay, February 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 3-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	9[illegible] 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11-13		3-16
do 2 months' hence...	24 13-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York .	51 3-4		3 8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 29		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	2[illegible] 1-2	1 2	
do. do. New York	4 86 1-[illegible]	-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p c since	26	Jan.
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight	3 1 8		1-16
do Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5 8		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77 9—1-4

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by China selling

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£37,300,000	Inc.	£ 8,60,000
Public Deposits	...£1[illegible],700,000	Inc.	£ 7,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,800,000	Dec.	£ 1,[illegible]0,000
Government Securities	£14,900,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	...£23,200,000	Dec.	£ 600,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,600,000	Inc.	£13,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Fair demand, easier.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester.	Unsettled, very little business doing.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1000
Imports ...	31,000
Mid-americans ...	7·71—7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 1-4 -1-8

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-12 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	
7·48 —09	·59 —09	7·50 —09	7·50 —09	
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
7·49 —09	7·49 —09	7·33 —09	7·07 —10	6·92 —10

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	26,000
Receipts at „ Last year ...	25,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
Exports to Continent ...	30,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·35—05
Futures—Month of March 14·5-02	Declined on longs unloading and advanced later on expectations of a decrease in the movement.
Futures—Month of May 14·52 unchgd	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton—	... 14 11-16—1-16
Futures—Month of March ...	14·36+5
Do. „ May ...	14·51+4
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62 1 2lbs ...33 1-2—1-4
Do. Months Feb.-March —buyers—Firmer.
South Australian 34 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Done.
Victorian .. 34 1-2 Nett
Do. Months - Feb.-March—Buyers &c.—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 46 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 48 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 41 3 4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay; per 416 lbs, ex-ship ... 75 7-8+7-8
Do. Months—April-May—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Strong.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 73+1 14
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Names of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 5 11—11 Value—Quiete

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) . 12 3 3-4 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 1 1-2—Nominal.
Months of Shipments .. Feb.-Mar.
Tone Quiet.
German Beetroot 88 o/o ... 9 3 1-2 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
E A B & similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay .. 11 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.
Tone—Firm.
Mauritius market active.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16. 18 C and F Calcutta ... ...Feb.-March 11 3-4—Nominal.
Do. do. ...July-Oct 10 5 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... ...Feb-March 11 2 1-4—Nominal
Do. do. ...July-Oct 10 6 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Feb-March 12 3-4—Nominal.
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 9 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Feb-March 12 2 1-4—Nominal
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 10 1-4—Value.
General Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10th February, 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs	15 00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
4 Boxes Sovs	3,00,000	London	do
5 Boxes Bulns.	3,84,000	London	do
1 Box Bul s....	38,400	London	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Bulns	1,53,600	London	Yokohama Bank
25 Boxes Bulns.	16,51,200	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	31,875	do	do
24 Boxes Bulns	1,92 000	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,15,000	do	
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	London	Eastern Bank
1 Box ovs ...	3?0	Aden	O Khoosbal
Gold Coins ...	14,592	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 8TH FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ..	59	70,724
B. B. & C. I. Railway	53	61,190

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s 4 1-16d T T, 1s 4 3-32d demand and 1s 4 9-32d for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little doing, and Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	..1s 4 7-32d. April
Do. France	...171 1-4
Do. Marks	..139
Hongkong 30 days' sight	..129 1-4
Shanghai „	...173
Japan „	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95·3 for cash and the settlement. Little business has been done and the market closes unchanged and steady.

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London was again 3-16 lower at 23 11-16 spot and 23 13-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 3 8 lower at 51 3-8. The local market opened at 59·8 ex-duty. A fair business has been reported and closing rates are as under:—Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „ ...	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty	... „	60	0	0
„ 1st settlement ...	... „	60	2	0
„ 2nd „	... „	60	10	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 1 crore, 39·50 lakhs bills were allotted, at 1s. 4 1-16d, and 60·50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 74 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday morning last was 1 crore 23 40 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered has been reduced to 80 lakhs.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits...............	......	3,19,000
Other Deposits	......	19,34,000
Sundries..........................	......	48,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	23,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	5,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	......	5,23,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	7,15,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	13,47,000
Bullion	......	69,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,85,000	......
Sundries	......	2,88,000
Cash	4,33,000	......

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	16,340	261,618	305,114
Central India... ...	7,461	61,235	85,768
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,739	56,407	160,[illegible]85
Berar	12,147	19[illegible],960	334,162
Central Provinces ...	5 271	80,0[illegible]8	206,304
Total Oomras ...	44,[illegible]58	659,309	1,031,683
Dholleras	3,022	57,235	65,794
Broach	269	1,012	6,838
Compta and Dharwar.	755	26,926	5,917
Westerns	242	3,945	4,774
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	5,034	272,927	862,931
Bengals (Rajputana)...	4,867	44,116	35,167
Sind	2,356	37,029	30,975
Persian	93	409	1,850
American	566	686	489
Egyptian	598	1,305	397
Other sorts	25	33	96
Total ...	68,185	1,104,933	1,605,880

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	63,185	1069 8	—4[illegible],783
Receipt from 1st Oct. to 9th Feb.	1,104 933	1,[illegible]0[illegible],880	—5[illegible]0,947
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	16,463	58 099	— 41,636
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	3,041	25,867	— 22,826
Total...	19,504	83,9[illegible]	— 64,432
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th Feb			
Europ ...	366,230	429,1[illegible]	—62,9[illegible]
China ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	—[illegible]2,8[illegible]
Japan ...	23[illegible], 22	377,326	—3[illegible], 9[illegible]
Coast Ports ...	1,033	1[illegible],3[illegible]	+ 71[illegible]
Total..	6[illegible]	853,113	—23[illegible],2[illegible]7
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	14,373	23,325	— 8,9 2
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	24,718	18,23[illegible]	+ 7,[illegible]83

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 24th Dec. 1910—2,836 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. 1910—1,445 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 9th February, 1911	1,10[illegible],[illegible]33
	1,354,9[illegible]3
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 9th February, 1911	618,906
	736,027
Afloat	40,591
	695,436
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by mail...	272,283
Stock of Cotton in Bombay all hands on 10th February,1911 ...	423,153

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There has been a further sharp decline in the Home markets during the past week, and though there was a slight reaction on one or two days, New York shows a drop of 49 and 50 points, while Liverpool is 22 to 24 points lower on the week. Heavy receipts; bulls losing heart and selling out on increased crop estimates; and more favourable weather reports from America, have all had a tendency to depress the market. It is quite possible the bottom has not yet been reached, though after the sharp fall lately experienced a reaction should be shortly due.

The local market for contracts has kept fairly steady in spite of the adverse advices from the other side. This is mainly due to the rates for Broach keeping up owing to reports of damage by frost to the Broach Crop. The crop of stapled cotton in Kathiawar is also said to have suffered to a considerable extent. Prices for all descriptions have been maintained in sympathy with Broach, though business has been slack, in fact nothing has been done in contracts in many of the Oomra sorts for some time past, and rates are quite nominal.

Ready cotton has ruled dull with very little enquiry. The daily off-take has been poor. Receipts into Bombay are small, but a fair amount of cotton is being held up-country for higher prices. Here also many holders are disinclined to part with their stocks at present values.

LATER.

An export house is reported to have sold a large line of good Broach to-day. The market closes firm and prices are higher all round.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...378 9	March
Good M G Broach	...359	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...362	„
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...359	„
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...348-9	„
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...340	„
Fine M G Amraoti	...310	„
Fine M G Muttia	...324	„
F G M G Khandeish	...314	„
Fine M G Khandeish	...325	„
Fine M G Bengals	...315	„
F G H G Bengals	...289	„
Good Westerns H G	...355	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...364	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	36,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
7·54 + 6	7·54 + 5	7·5[illegible] + 6	7·56 + 5	
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
7·56 + 6	7·54 + 5	7·39 + 6	7·12 + 5	6·98 + 6

FREIGHTS.

This market has on the whole been steady. The chief factor being that shippers were caught for February shipment and had to pay higher prices. Notwithstanding this, a fairly large business has been put through:

ANTWERP:—2,000 Tons seeds at 14s. 9d. April-May.

DUNKIRK:—1,800 Tons seeds at 17s. 6d. and cotton at 17s. 6d. February shipment. 3,750 tons from March to May at 15s.

HAVRE:—1,200 Tons seeds at 15s. cotton at 18s. February, also, 300 Tons seeds at 16s. 6d Feb.-shipt.

HAMBURG:—500 Tons seeds at 15s. March.

HULL:—1,000 Tons seeds February at 15s. and 6,500 Tons March to May at 14s.

AMSTERDAM:—About 2,500 Tons seeds at 14s. 6d. for May.

The following fixtures are reported steamships Rosslyn, Repley and Annie were chartered for February 7 Loading picked ports at 20s. 6d. D. W. bills, s.s. Reigate rechartered for Feb. at 20s. 6d. s. s. Laristan for Marseilles at 15s. rechartered. Market closes steady with rates easier for forward loading.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. quote:—

	Seeds. s. d.	Cotton. s. d.	
Antwerp Liverpool...	......	17 6	s. s. Canterbury 15 Feb.
Dunkirk Aberdeen...	17 6	18	s. s. Zoroaster ready 12 Feb
Havre ...	17 6	1	Feb Shipt
Genoa ...	17 6	18	Imani ready 15 Feb
Marseilles ...	17 0	17 6 18 0	Wheat Feb
Hamburg ...	17 6	18 6	February
London ...	17 6	18 6	If a line for Feb
Hull ...	15 6	13 cwts	February
March ...	p. r.	15 6	Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra

April May ... 6d. less.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

We have had a very firm market and prices have advanced 9 to 10 annas per cwt; during the week. The La Plata crop estimates are being reduced to 500,000 to 600,000 tons, against 700,000 tons last year, the normal yield being 1 million tons Home crushers are no doubt following the advance, and it remains to be seen where they will stop. Meantime the position is getting stiffer daily,

We quote:—
Ready.......................Rs. 13 6 0 B. T.
April-May....................Rs. 13 8 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has ruled steady with a moderate amount of business passing. Some damage is reported to the Guzerat crop, but, so far, the Punjab crop is doing well.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi or Cawnpore April-May ...Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready...Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.
Do Cawnpore do ...Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

POPPYSEED:—

A small business has been done.

We quote:—
Ready.......................Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Market quiet but a steady with a small business.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 37 8 0
April-May ....Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

A quiet market. Little doing.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market has ruled steady.

We quote:—
April-May......Rs. 46 0 0 to 47 0 0

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has been quiet but steady, throughout the week with little or no change in prices.

We quote:—
Bold white 85 per cent........ Rs. 52 0 0
Mimbara .... Rs. 53 0 0
Yellow Hingaaghat................ Rs. 57 0 0
Red Kaandwa .... Rs. 52 0 0
Black Katal .... Rs. 46 0 0

WHEAT:—

Crop prospects are decidedly better than last week, but business with shippers is out of the question. Local mills offer Rs. 4-12-0 for White Bungla Feb.-March delivery.

We quote:—
White Delhi April-May Rs. 5 3 0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay in the week ending 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat	133 190	cwts
Linseed	13,0[illegible]	„
Rapeseed	2,35[illegible]	„
Gingellyseed	93,621	„
Poppyseed	1,[illegible]9[illegible]	„
Groundnuts..	87,465	„
Castorseed	18,230	„
Rice	55,791	„
Myrabollams.	45,79	„
Cottonseed	103,696	„
Mowraseed...	313	„
Gram	16,352	„
Joowar	9,160	„
Maize	10,61[illegible]	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods:—There is no change to report in this market. The demand continues slack.

Grey Goods:—The market is very quiet, and prices have a weaker tendency owing to the absence of demand.

Prints and Dyed Goods:—The market has been unusually dull for some time. There is no demand from up-country, probably owing to the plague being very severe in Delhi, Cawnpore and other markets.

Turkey Red Plain Goods:—The market is steady but the demand is very poor and consequently no business can be done at present.

Turkey Red Prints:—The market is dull owing to the prevalence of plague up-country. Home prices are steady.

Dhooties:—The market is quiet and the demand very slack. Business is at a standstill.

METAL.

The Home market has been slightly easier again and prices are about 10s. per ton lower. The weakness in London is a great drawback as it unsettles the market here, which is very low and holders are incurring losses. Stocks are large enough to keep the market well supplied for a long time.

LOCAL YARN.

The yarn market has been quiet but steady and a few sales of 20s have been made at 8 5-16 annas for forward delivery, and 10s. ready at 7 1-2 annas.

	bales.
Weekly sales from Shanghai	... 7,500
Unsold stock at „	... 25,000
Weekly sales from Hongkong	... 500
Unsold stock at „	... 18,000

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and rates are almost unchanged. The transactions reported were limited. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,585. Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 63 1-2 C. D. Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 51 C. D. Bombay Merchants Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 9 C. D. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay-Burma Trading Co., are unchanged at Rs. 512 1-2 to Rs. 515. Bombay E. S. and Tram Co., Ld., Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 120 and Preference shares to Rs. 171. The Bombay Steam N. Co. Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 282 1-2 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 285 Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 800. Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 80. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 105. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 41 1-2, Diff. shares at Rs. 79 and Pref. shares have changed hands at Rs. 131 X. D. Bombay Telephone Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 40 3-4. In mill companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,675. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,085; Connaught Mill shares are steady at Rs. 170; Cresent's are quiet at Rs. 70; David's are steady at Rs. 371 1-4; Empress Mill shares have improved to Rs. 180; James Greave's Mill shares have improved to Rs. 250; Jamshed's have been put through at Rs. 142 1-2; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 640; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares are steady at Rs. 400; Maneckjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2,670; Morarjee Goculdas' Mill shares are steady at Rs. 2,900; New City of Bombay Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 765; Standard's are unchanged at Rs 935; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,040, Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 510. In Press Companies, New Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 810; Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 127 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 515; Volkart's have improved to Rs. 650. In Railway Companies, Tapty-Valley Railway shares are steady at Rs. 495; Amritsar-Patty Railway old shares are steady at Rs. 120 and new shares at Rs. 118; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are at Rs. 125. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of;—

January 1909 ...	...	Rs. 11,27,39,000
Do 1910 ...	...	Rs. 13,67,74,000
Do 1911 ...	...	Rs. 15,01,80,000

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales wool, D Nanji and Co.

Canterbury s—647 cwt oil cakes, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Othello s—44 cwt assafatida, R Jivandas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—110 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—190 cwt cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR DUNKERK.

Toroaster s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 677 bales cotton, Khimji Visram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canterbury s—330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 2,001 cwt groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,008 cwt myrabollams. E Oomersey.

Culna s—100 bales hemp, Turner Morison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwt assafatida, R Jivandas.

Imani s—500 tons old iron. Jetha Ramji; 250 tons old iron, I Goolam Husaine.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—25 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR OSEKA.

Marmora s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Reigate s—14,000 cwt cottonseed, W Bucher; 43,125 cwt cottonseeds, and 8,200 cwt castorseeds, Arjoon Khimji; 2,000 cwt cottonseeds, W Lukhmidas; 11,040 cwt castorseeds. Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwt castorseeds, 41,000 cwt cottonseeds, Louis Dreyfus.

Othello s—2,008 cwt cottonseeds, K Kissowji and Co; 2,012 cwt castorseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Reigate s—250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Toroaster s—45,000 cwt bonemeal, Croff Mody and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

Marmora s—1 case perfumery oil, E A Macholla; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—75 cwt hingda and 30 cwt dry fruits, T Canji; 16 cwt fennelseed, and 30 cwt hingda, S Vazir.

Marmora s—218 cwt sharkpins, and 8 cwt fishmaws, K N Manu and Co; 2 cases perfumery oil E A Macholla; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Marmora s—30 cwt gum, C M Bhesania and Co; 568 cwt myrabollams, M H Dewchand.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co 100 chests opium, and 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 11.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

852-09 Kanga and S Temulji Jamshedji Joshi vs The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co, Craigie B and Co, Judah and S and others
840-10 Captain and V. Goverdhandas Tejpal and others vs Madonjee Kersonji.
752-09 In person Kanjeehari Ravinarayen vs Kalianrao Shankerprasad and others, Edgelow G W and Co
307-09 Daphtary F and D M S E Angalia and Co vs Halimabai widow and another, Captain and V.
901-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Sadasukh Gambirchand vs Jugonnath Girdharlal and another
39-08 Mulla and M Mamraj Rambhaghat vs Dhondi Bhikaji, J R Patel and Co
857-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs C J Demeacopulo and another. Daphtary F and D
333-09 C P D'Cunha Ambabai widow and another vs Moreshwar Chintoba and others Dikshit D and S
927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayon Captain and V Crawford B and Co Pestonji R K and Co Payne and Co
795-09 Saamrao M and H C M Mashrawalla and Co vs Motibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Pestonji R K and Co
841-09 Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas vs Nansee Khairaj and Co and another, Thakurdas and Co
518-09 Malvi H M and R Bikhanchand Kanayalal vs Chandraban Sewaram and others S B Mehta Matubhai J and M

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

467-10 S B Mehta Jeroop Custoor and others vs Ebrahim Haji Esmail Essa Khanderao, L and M.
378-08 In person Narsi Vishram vs Nusserwamji Bros and Co Wadia G. and Co.
743 09 Little and Co Dewcurn Mulji vs Ruttonsey Rowji Shroff D and D.
702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.
956 09 Edgelow G.W. and Co Pranjiwandas Jadhavji vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co
699-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs Ramdayal Kamnath and others Malvi H M and R
830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edjelow G W and Co
853-09 Raghavaya B and N Rannajee vs Mahomedali Lukhimanji, Sullemanji Jehangir and S
930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B
575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D
31-09 Tyabji D and Co Moteebai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co
805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nuzzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunibehari Rawnarayen and others, Captain and V

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
(After the Chamber Matter is over.)
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

101-10 Little and Co. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others. Hiralal and Co. Madhowji K and Co; Bhaishankar, K and Co; Wadia G and Co; Daphtary, F and D, F P Pavri, Pestonji, R K and Co; Matubhai J and M, Captain and V
213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Keshavji. Payne and Co
710-07 Matubhai J and M. Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and Co
323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kara vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others. Mansukhlal J and H Motibhai and D. in person.
548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sunderdas and another Khunderao L and M. Chitnis M and M
1141-10 Matubhai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H, Thakurdas and Co. Little and Co.
134-10 Bicknell M and R Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Setina vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.
141-10 Little and Co Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg and Wg mills and another.
967-09 Raghavapava B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatao Keshav Edgelow G W and Co.
293-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Oojkerji Cowasji Oomrigar and others vs J Morean and others In person Hiralal and Co.
914 08 Jamshedji R and D Safiboo vs Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K Co Jehangir G & B.

CASTE IN BENGAL.

The "Method of Ethnography" was the subject of Sir Herbert H. Risley's presidential address to the members of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland at the annual meeting held at 50 Great Russell Street, on Jan. 24. Mr. C. H. Read presiding. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Herbert the paper was read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. A. Joyce). In 1884 the author of the paper was employed in collecting and compiling information in Bengal for the purpose of preserving records of the original faith of tribes which were being lost through the changed conditions of life, the spread of education, and the opening up of the country. The population dealt with numbered over 70,000,000, and comprised on the one hand animistic races like the Santals, with no writings of any kind, and organised priesthood with no traditions of the smallest possible value; and on the other hand there were the highest estates of the Hindu, with all the treasures of the Sanskrit literature behind them. The services of 200 correspondents scattered all over the district of Bengal were secured, and they in their turn communicated with an indefinite number of representatives of the tribes and castes forming the subject of inquiry. In recording some of the results of his investigations Sir Herbert Risley mentioned many very curious customs. In certain localities social status varied with the mean relative width of the nose, but in areas where tribes were absorbed in a Hindu system the Hindu standards of respectability were adopted. In Orissa there was a small caste called Chattar-Khai or Kitchen-Eater, consisting of people who had lost their caste in the famine of 1866, for eating in relief kitchens. These unfortunate people being cut off from the social system under which they had been brought up had formed themselves into a new caste under the pressure of necessity. Sir Herbert in conclusion, expressed the belief that the methods of collecting the information in India were on the whole successful and worthy the consideration of practical workers in the field of ethnology, especially as regarded the investigation of provincial characteristics.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 .... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 4th February 1911, by Council Bills *. £21,576,731

Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate £ 6,076,731

* Of this sum £ 1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

Arrangements have been concluded for Prince George of Servia, the turbulent young man who renounced his rights as Crown Prince, to go to the French military college of Saint-Cyr, where his father, King Peter, received his military training. He will then be attached to the French army with the rank of captain. To restrain the Prince from giving way to his passionate temper, a guardian will be attached to him in the form of a personal adjutant during the time he is in France.

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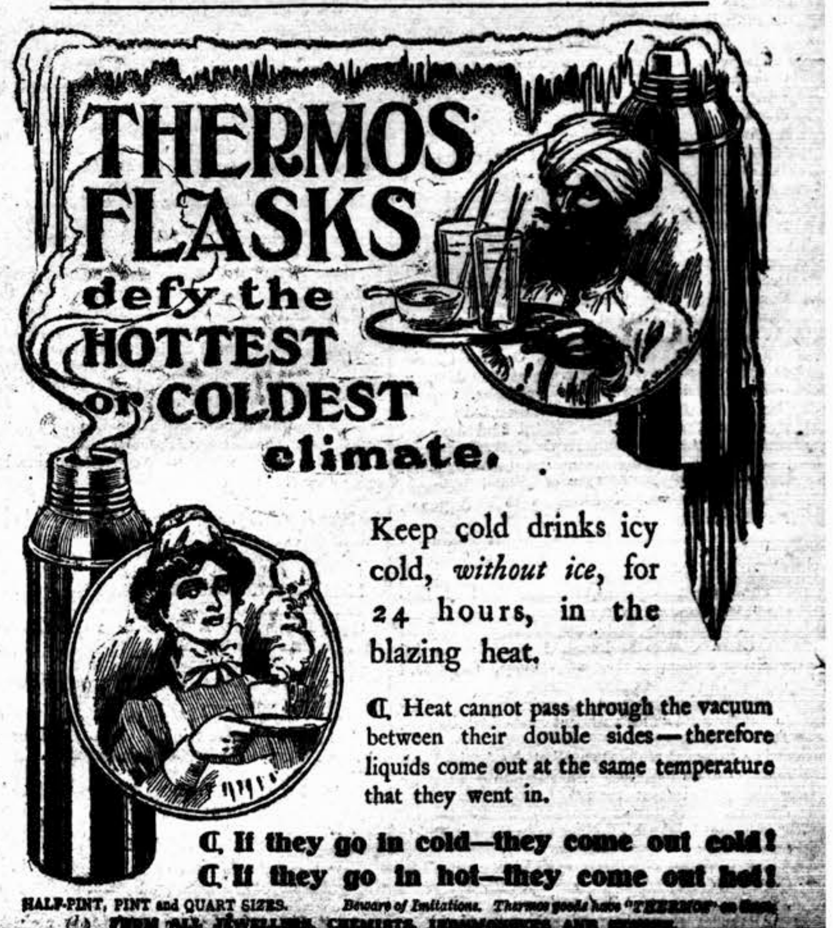

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 27.

"MARKET OVERT."

Mr. Justice Scrutton has delivered a lengthy judgment in a case of considerable interest both legally and to the layman. The point of law on which the case was based was whether an auction room in the City was an open shop within the meaning of the term "market overt." A gentleman purchased a watch from a jeweller, but was afterwards deprived of it by theft. The thief pawned the watch, and, failing to redeem the pledge, the watch was sold at the City Auction Rooms at one of the tri-weekly sales of unredeemed jewellery. The purchaser by chance sent the watch to be overhauled by the jeweller who had originally sold the watch to the gentleman from whom it had been stolen, and the jeweller, knowing the facts, put the possessor and, as the judge has now declared, the owner into communication with one another. The owner demanded the restitution of his property, the possessor declined to give it up without being reimbursed. Hence the importance of deciding the exact nature of the City Auction Rooms.

THE BARGAIN AND THE RISK.

The judge, with many learned references, gave as his opinion that these particular auction rooms were not a shop. The decision is an important one for collectors and connoisseurs, but they cannot with fairness grumble. If auction-rooms provide the opportunity for the purchase of valuables at a rate lower than that obtaining in the shops of the regular trade, such advantages must always be balanced by a corresponding risk. Mr. Scrutton based his opinion on the desirability that the law should "see no public advantage in the prompt destruction of claim by the real owner to a class of goods that are often dishonestly pawned." The contention of the defendant was that he, and not the plaintiff, was, in fact, the owner, having acquired the property by purchase in market overt, but the decision of the judge reduced him, pending appeal, to the condition of possessor merely. The judgment may revive hope in the breasts of robbed owners, but the chances of a coincidence such as led to the institution of this case are slight in the extreme, and other auction-rooms may prove to be markets overt.

RUSSIAN DANCERS GAIN.

The social "season" of the Coronation year will have no more fashionable and popular feature than the Imperial Russian Ballet from the Opera Houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which is to be imported in toto to the Covent Garden stage in the course of the usual Grand Opera season. The famous "Cleopatra" ballet will be amongst those produced. It has long been regarded as a truism that the Russian ballet is the most sumptuous and perfect in the world, and the glimpses we have had here in England have not suggested that this reputation is exaggerated. The long training of the dancers and the subsidisation by the Czar result in an apotheosis of the ballet. London has always in its midst several good ballets, but the Londoner, while not apathetic, remains curiously ignorant of the art. Perhaps this invasion will rouse him to study it and to learn how to appreciate. Proper enjoyment is only reached after a certain amount of drudgery.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL WON.

A great impetus has been given to the Daylight Saving movement by the adhesion of the Home Secretary. If and when the Bill comes again before the House this Session, Mr. Winston Churchill has promised to support it to the full extent of his power. He is not frightened by the outcry of the dairymen, nor the difficulties of dove-tailing English into Continental railway traffic. And, on the other hand, the measure appeals to him as a valuable addition his Shop Hours Bill, which is to shorten the hours of assistants. We shall see fewer pallid faces behind the counter if both Bills become law. Meanwhile, this excellent measure is subject to the caprice of accident. If the mover secures in the ballot an early day for its introduction, well and good; if the ballot treats him badly, the Bill, in view of all the heavy business before the Government this year, is as good as dead. How long shall we go on entrusting much-needed reforms to a gamble? Is it worthy of a business-like nation?

GIVERS AND CRITICS.

It is surely one of the encouraging signs of the times that newspapers are taking a practical interest in the feeding, clothing, and housing, not to speak of the health and holidays, of the poor. The sign is doubly encouraging when one remembers that they could not do this if they were unable to make sure of the co-operation of their readers. One congratulates the "Daily Graphic" on the £1,000 cheques it has received from a generous supporter of its Relief Fund, which provides free meals for starving families, saves homes by paying arrears of rent, redeems furniture, clothing, etc. Critics of newspapers might remember this and similar enterprises when they blame us for dropped commas and misplaced full stops. If they would send half a crown to a relief or fresh-air fund every time they write to grumble, one would willingly endure their censure.

BEATI POSSIDENTES.

The cause of beet-growing in England makes steady progress. Farmers are being won over to the new culture Mr. Courthope has made good headway in Kent and Sussex with his public-spirited propaganda, and one believes his factory will soon be an accomplished fact. Worcestershire is following suit. An influential company was formed last August, and now the news comes that the co-operation of the surrounding farmers has been secured, and that a beet factory is shortly to be erected. May the movement spread. It should, if logic and science are attended to. It has been proved that Suffolk and Essex can grow seventeen or eighteen tons of beet per acre against twelve in Germany, yet foreign factories pay an average of 12 per cent. according to Dr. Voelcker, and one makes a profit of 29 per cent. The farmers, too, will benefit, getting good returns for their outlay, while their soil will be all the better for the crop, has beet has a tonic influence on the soil, increasing its productivity.

THE TRAMWAY BOON.

One wishes it were possible to convey an idea of the spread of tramways and light railways by means other than statistical. Figures are so apt to be ignored by the general reader, who has learnt to suspect them even more than they deserve. Nevertheless, some information that is worth having can be gained from the annual return of the "Capital and Traffic of Tramways and Light Railways." It is shown that since 1878 the route length of line open for traffic in the United Kingdom has increased from 269 miles to 2,562, and the number of passengers carried from 146 millions to 2743 millions. The passengers in the year 1909 10 were equal to about sixty-two times the population of the United Kingdom. Another—perhaps more indirect—proof of the usefulness of trams is the fact that the route mileage open is 2,429 miles out of 2,562; a hint that not many opportunities of running are neglected. Great as the increase is shown to be, however, trams and light railways are only beginning their course. An enormous field still lies before them. They must spread further into country districts. With their assistance the difficulties of the farmer and small holder in getting produce to market can be materially decreased. For the present we may rejoice not only in the number of people they take from their work in murky cities to healthy suburban homes, but in the masses who are enabled by them to get fresh air amid pleasant surroundings. The tramways do some of their best work on holidays.

FORTIFYING PEACE.

Mr. Taft, the chief advocate of the arbitration treaty between England and America, the protagonist of peace, is also the chief advocate of fortifying the Panama Canal. Are the two things irreconcilable? Mr. Carnegie thinks not. Forts on the waterway "will ensure its neutralisation," will keep it open to commerce, however much the nations may rage and imagine vain things. This was exactly the argument of Mr. Roosevelt when he urged the conversion of Honolulu and Pearl Harbour into the "Gibraltar of the Pacific." It was not aggression he had in his mind, but peace, the protection of the canal from a sudden raid, and America agreed with his views and made instant preparations for rushing mortars and 14in guns to the new Gibraltar. Italy, too, in erecting seventy-two forts and other works round the mouth of the Simplon tunnel, is simply paying insurance premiums on peace. Commands these examples, culled from two widewake nations, to the peace-at-a-cheap-price party.

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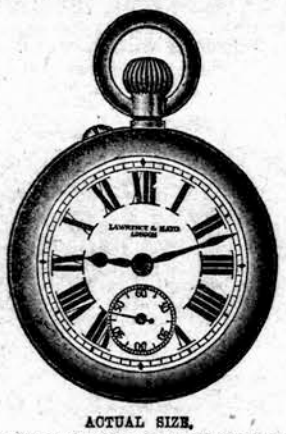
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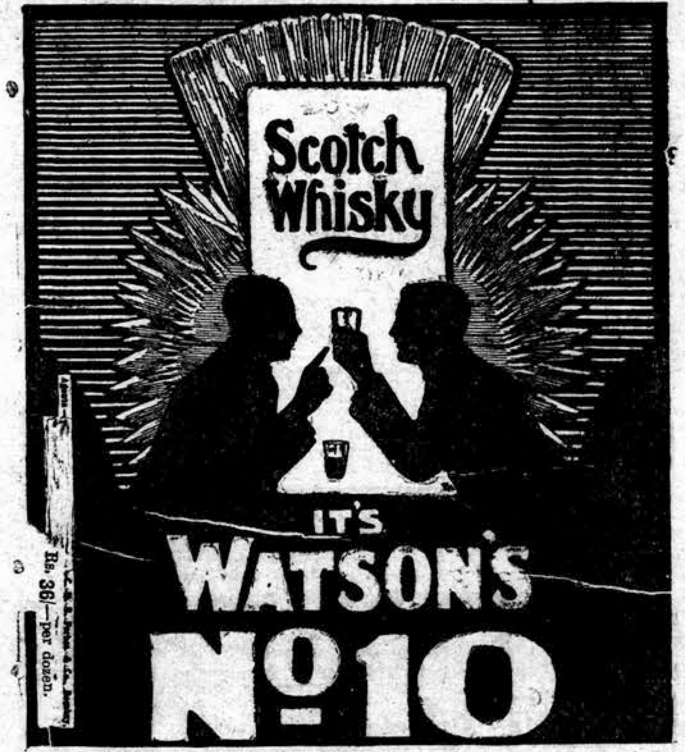

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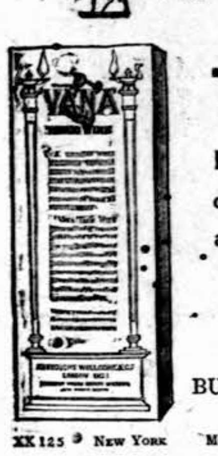

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